The Bombay Gazette,

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain Howes, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT

THE Fine British-Built Ship LOBELIA, A 1, 13 years.—To Sail on Wednesday next the 14th May. Can take Passengers or Small Packages only. Apply to W. A. Graham & Co, or to the Master on Board, Henry Joblin.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY, The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.
For terms apply to Captain Shapcott, on board or to,
COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

ABOUT THE 10th INSTANT: The Fine A 1, 14 years ship MAHARANEE, J. Carr, Commander, has one after and two side Cabins disengaged. For further particulars apply on board, or to
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 5th May 1862. Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

If sufficient inducement offer.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "Dewa Gungadhur, Captain J. Mackenzie, intended to sail early. For freight apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.
Agents for the Owners and Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fast sailing Barque ASTEROID, 472 Tons, T. S. Gardner, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to the owner
Musjid Bunder. HEERJEE AURUT.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain R. Gurling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 12th May, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.
Last Shipping day Friday the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 8th May 1862.
N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Friday the 9th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,000 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 10th.
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 8th May 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast) on the 18th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER to Cochin, touching at Beypoor and the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—
On Saturday the 10th May.
No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.
L. C. De MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
8th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.
For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
8th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKAPARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY the 11th inst, at (noon).
It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Ports, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock positively.
For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 9th May 1862.

YACHT FOR SALE.

THE well known Cutter "SUNBEAM" now lying off the Apollo Bunder, and ready for immediate use. Apply to Menesse & Co., Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "AJMEER," Asplett, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Asplett will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side. LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS per Ship *Kennington*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that unless they send of Boats at once, the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.
S Rivets, Iron Sheets and Bundles.
F Do. do. Bars.
E Iron Bridge Work.
K Do. do.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 7th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four Bales JUTE, received ex *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, now lay unclaimed on the Bunder, and will be sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1862, if the expenses on the same be not paid, and the Goods removed before the 6th instant.
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner.
Bombay, 8th May 1862.

TO MANAGERS OF RAILWAYS, SHIP-OWNERS, &c.

ENGINES, CASTING, STEAMERS, and SHIPS, of every description, Henderson's PATENT DERRICK, CRANE, &c., made to order at W. Simon's & Co.'s Foundry.
London Works, Renfrew, near Glasgow.
P. S.—Machinery adapted to Tropical Climes.

DOG LOST.

LOST OR STRAYED, on SUNDAY EVENING, from the Breach, a little lively rough haired terrier slut, answering to the name of "Busy." Any one having found the above, will oblige by returning her to Mr. W. Trevor Roper, who will pay a reward if necessary, and who will prosecute any one keeping her after this notice.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE MATERIALS OF THE BELVEDERE HOUSE will be sold by Public Auction, on the spot, on the 23rd May 1862, at 3 P. M. Materials to be cleared off within two Months.
W. D'OYLY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 8th May 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on the 14th May 1862, a Piece of Sea Ground situated on the Back Bay Side of Middle Colaba, measuring about 4604 Square yards.
W. D'OYLY,
Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, 26th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of small stores to these works for the current year are re-invited and will be received up to the 15th proximo.
List of stores required can be had on application to this office.
The undersigned will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer, B. W. W.
B. W. W.'s Office, Chinchpoogly, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. MCDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.
Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the supply of 1,00,000 cubic feet of stone suitable for Ashlar Work, will be received at the Office of the undersigned until noon of SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th instant. Further particulars will be obtained on application to the Company's Superintending Engineer at his Office in Marine Street.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept any or the lowest tender.
By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited.
Bombay, 2nd May 1862.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.
Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.
THOS. GAYNOR.
3, Forbes Street.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st PROXIMO, a House in Love Lane, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Marshall. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

A FINE Airy Comfortable Upper-Room BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
EDULJEE CURSETJEE MADON.
Borah Bazar Street Fort.

TO LET.

THE Large and Commodious HOUSE has sufficient light in the Cook room, situated in Rampart Row, and lately vacated by the Collector of Bombay. Apply to Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy, at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narealwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s., No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.
May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 8, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
2 Bungalows in Byculla—2 Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon, one in Girgaum Road near the Sea side with a story.
1 Large and airy Bungalow in Tardeo, Breach Candy. One Large and three-Storied House well adapted for Offices and also Dwellings, in Church Gate Street, Fort.
1 well commodious and airy Bungalow, in Breach Candy.
3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.
N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

WANTED.

A HOUSE at Matheran with immediate possession, suitable for a Family. Rent no object. Apply to "L." at *Gazette Office*.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—
1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.
Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.
All letters must be prepaid.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to Burjorjee Dorabjee Patell, opposite the Post Office.

BASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD.

LAST October brew, now ready. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

BASS'S BEER and TRUENAN HANBURY'S PORTER, bottled by *Robert Porter & Co.*, now landing in best condition ex *Istamboul*, by
J. S. MOORE & Co.
1, Church Lane, 3rd May 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 18	per doz. Quarts.
Pope Clément	,, 21	,, ,,
Chateau Leville	,, 22	,, ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,, ,,
Chateau Haut Brion	,, 27	,, ,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ...... ,, 24 ,,
A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.
MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints. Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—
Superior "St. Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao...... } Liqueurs.
Maraschino.. }
Anizette...... }
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30 p. doz. quarts.	
[illegible] Clicquot	35	,,
CLARET.		
St. Estéphe [illegible]	16	,,
St. Julien	20	,,
Leoville	22	,,
Fine Claret Augt. Meller and Co.	16	,,
RHENISH WINES.		
		p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	25	Rs. 1[illegible]
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Rudesheimer 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	25	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.
Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of these descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases ...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black ,,	25
Do. Do. Yellow ,,	39
Amontillado, Red ,,	32
Port Black ,,	28
Do. Pints ,,	15
Claret Blue ,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	36
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	30
Pale Brandy	20
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	13
Geneva ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ......Amontillado.........	per dozen	Rs. 28	
Bronze do. } ......Good Dinner Wines......	,,	,, 24	
White do. }	,,	[illegible]	
Brown do. }	,,	[illegible]	
Yellow do. }	,,	[illegible]	
MADEIRA, very old	,,	[illegible]	
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,, [illegible]	
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, [illegible]	
Red Seal Quarts	,,	,, [illegible]	
Do. Do. Pints	,,	,, 13	
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux	,,	,, 34	
Leoville	,,	,, 28	
St. Julien	,,	,, 22	
Medoc	,,	,, 16	
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,, 40	
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,, 21	
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,, 36	
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,, 19	
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do. }	per dozen	Rs. 38	
MOSELLE do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,, 21	
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,, 18	
CURACOA	,,	,, 42	
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 40	
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,, 80	
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,		
do. ...Julien Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50	
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica......	,,	,, 20	
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.........	,,		
Do. ......Hollands in cases......	,,		
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,, 21	

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENT'S Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
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To be had at the *Times of India* Office only.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FOR SALE.

THE SIND DIRECTORY, consisting of 324 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province. With a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress.—A Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.
In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and the principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands. The New Customs' Act, &c. &c.
A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.
Price Rs. 6.
Copies may be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Apollo Street, Fort, or of Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruce, & Co., Kurrachee.
Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

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DRAMATIC REMINISCENCES, or Actors and Actresses in England and America, by Geo. Vandenhoff	[illegible]	10
SHERIDAN AND HIS TIMES, by an Octogenarian, 2 vols	15	12
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90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
523	Indus, 8 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
304	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White.....	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fourlerton	England.
208	Raveo, (flat), Ridge Williams	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
900	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
352	Tigris, 5 (Irrigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Grattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	
584	Caumbeel of Yarbourough, H. Fuller—W. Nicol & Co.	
1488	Scale of Balearas—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
836	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
788	Merseyshire, Mathews—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 19)
389	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.	(c.l. Mar. 25)
780	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	(c. l. April 14)
1163	Africa, Bowie—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1069	Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1473	Amoriea, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1046	Americana, W. Potts—Dady and Sorabjee.	
1897	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1293	Beckworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
967	Belooche, Mitchell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1391	Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
928	Brankley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 18)
1493	Brownjohn Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1152	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1152	British Lion, J. Leybold—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
629	Barbara, Rice—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1049	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
825	Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c.l. Apr. 28)
1466	Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1333	Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
833	Day of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 20)
848	Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
950	Elma, Hughes—Robert Strong & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1106	Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
748	Edith Byrne, Anderson—J. P. Cornforth.	
1171	General Simpson, Graham, Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1090	Grace Darling, Reeves—M. N. Bhowanugria.	(c. l. April 1)
702	Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.	(c. l. April 5)
057	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
418	Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1710	John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Apr. 21)
1414	Knight, Watson—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
884	Lyra, Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. April 25)
1097	Main Brace, Carr—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. March 22)
699	Matilda Atheling, Power—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. April 26)
1851	Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathew—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April. 7)
2877	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	
1238	North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 12)
853	Northern Bride—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 10)
438	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 19)
991	Pericles—W. and A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
1044	Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
824	Rising Sun.—M. N. Bhowanugaria.	(c. l. May 7)
749	Rock City, Mennie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
588	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1285	Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. April 28)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormusjee.	(c.l. Apr. 23)
1879	Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
730	Swithamley, Weir—A. Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
800	Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
998	Tiger, Robinson—John Geyer & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
695	Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 6)
1188	Tornado, E. Amy—W. Nicol & Co.	
1121	Venus, Patacho—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 20)
859	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	
705	William Chandler, Jones.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
730	Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
908	Zalaika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1305	Zobeah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

387	Amazon, A. Dunbey—W. Nicol & Co.	
395	Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. May. 1)
419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

802	Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.	(c. l. April 5)

FOR HULL.

455	Carolina, Packered—M. N. Bhowanggurya.	(c.l. Apr. 23)

FOR ADEN.

223	Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha.	(c. l. April 3)

FOR CHINA.

789	Armenian, (s)—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1356	China (s) Darling.	(c. l. May 6)
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie—A. H. Huskie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster—Peel Cassels & Co.	

FOR HONGKONG.

	Aratoon Apcar (s),—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

952	Lammermuir, Stuart—Leckie & Co.	
860	Vultare, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COMMAGURASAN.

91	Mehldia, Sundanee—Nacoda Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27.)

FOR MADRAS COAST.

880	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

FOR SIAM AND SINGAPORE.

374	Khutsove—Bhugwandass Purooto [illegible]	(c. l. April 10)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

651	Lady Canning, R. Spencer—Cama Fazel & Co.	(c. l. May 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

473	Asteroid, Gardiner—Meerjee Arut.	(c. l. May)
691	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS AND MAURITIUS.

847	Rahmanee, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 5.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Antelope, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 3)
488	Fatteh, Jivraj—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	

FOR NEW YORK.

800	Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 2)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

445	Pioneer, (s.) Mason—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. May 6)

FOR CHICHA ISLANDS.

963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co	
348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	
	Baz—Nacoda.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Dossa.	
600	Boyne, Kemp—Essa Khakee.	
680	Campbell, Meikleham—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
	Carlew, Nacoda.	
938	Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.	
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
220	Eliza, Senton—A. Vigas.	
400	Fort William, Castle	
1201	Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.	
350	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell.	
	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
	Gazelle, Nacoda.	
654	Glorious, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.	
500	Holyrood, Deane—Wallace & Co.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(in Dock)
804	Joshua, W. Bartle—Coupland & Co.	
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	
155	Keersta Roodein, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
725	Kennington, Edward—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Lathan & Co.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
377	Margaret Jane, Russell—David Sassoon & Co.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge—Martin, Young & Co.	
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Boz—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Saujee.	
1132	Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
763	Princess Somawatty, Roy—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	
991	Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerschand Sons & Co.	
549	Palembang, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
800	Regina, Brown—Rattonjee Eduljee.	
296	Rory Omore, S. Harding—R. Eduljee.	
450	Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
778	Shard, Curmac—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
74	Sultanattee, Nacoda—Beerjee Lalljee.	
183	Shakoal Alamed, Nacoda—Aboo Bukur.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
693	Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.	
412	Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1300	Emeu, Rennoldson.
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
900	Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne.
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200	Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

486	Versan, Leprau—S. Tyebjee & Co.
527	Ocean, Paurzine—S. Tyebjee & Co.
488	P. E. Caillol, Pipion.

NOT FIXED.

743	Sir R. Abercrombie, McDonald.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

5th May.—Ensign C. F. Gilberton, 3rd M. E. Regiment, on leave, from Jaulnah.

Do.—Lieut. C. W. Gabb, attached Scinde Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Light Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Do.—Colonel B. Gordon, 91st Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.

7th May.—Lieut. P. Phelps, Engineers, on leave, to Poorundhur.

8th Do.—Captain Shand, Madras Army, to join, to Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 8th May 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee of which Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., was appointed President, will assemble to-morrow, at the same time and place instead of to-day.

2. Assistant Surgeon Tayler, M.D., in medical charge General Depot, has been granted leave of absence from 10th to 12th instant, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1862.

No. 302.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Corps of Bombay Volunteer Rifles has been dissolved.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1862.

No. 306.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 38 of 17th March, is published :—

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz :—

Captain J. T. Robertson.
Captain T. H. Rice.
Captain R. Richards.
Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton.
Lieut. F. J. S. Adam.
Lieut. P. J. P. Henslowe, *via* the Cape.
Lieut. J. H. Bedford.
Surgeon G. G. W. Maitland.
Assistant Surgeon T. B. Beatty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Capt. E. Maud, six months.
Capt. J. L. Ryan, three months.
2nd Capt. D. Thornton, five months.
Lieut. E. Coghlan, six months.
Assistant Surgeon G. R. Nuttall has been permitted to retire from the Service.

No. 307.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. C. F. Keays, 20th February 1862.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1862.

No. 308.—The following Batteries of the 12th Brigade Royal Artillery are struck off the strength of the Bombay Army from the date of their embarkation for England :—

No. 4 Battery 13th Brigade, date of embarkation 15th April 1862.

No. 6 Battery 13th Brigade, date of embarkation 15th April 1862.

No. 7 Battery 13th Brigade, date of embarkation 1st April 1862.

No. 309.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Captain W. O. Pare, of the Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Satara.

Captain F. W. Atkins, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Rhandeish.

Surgeon Major H. J. Carter.

No. 310.—The services of Captain F. G. Steuart, of the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 311.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt. (Brevet Major) E. P. Arthur, 2nd May 1862.

No. 312.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. W. Blakeney, 4th May 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th May 1862.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee :—

Lieut. E. A. Green, 11th Regt. N. I.

The leave of the undermentioned Officers is extended to the 31st instant to remain at the Presidency on medical certificate :

Captain W. A. Armstrong, 3rd European Regt., Lieut. C. L. Hulbert, 22nd Regt. N. I., Lieut. B. Rimington, late 31st Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

1st European Regiment Fusiliers.—Bt. Captain J. Furneaux, from 1st to 31st May 1862, in extension to remain at Pooranghur, on medical certificate.

Royal Bombay Artillery.—Lieut. J. W. Borradaile, from 4th to 18th May, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next Civil and Military examination Committee, Hindoostanee.

2th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. C. Morse, from 2nd to 30th May 1862, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next Civil and Military Examination Committee, Hindoostanee.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1862.

No. 60.—The undermentioned Engineer is promoted to fill an existing vacancy on the Establishment, from the date stand opposite his name, subject to any reduction of the Establishment which may be made hereafter :—

Mr. William Sangster, 3rd Class to be 2nd Class Engineer, vice Webb, resigned, date of promotion, 12th April 1862.

No. 61.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 36, dated 31st March 1862, is published :—

"The permission accorded to Lieut. Edmond R. May, I. N., to return to his duty, has been cancelled, and he has obtained a further extension of leave for a period of four months."

No. 62.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Commodore H. A. Drought, Commanding the *Auckland*, to the Command of the *Falkland*, from 8th April 1862, vice Commander Fraser, transferred to the *Auckland*.

Commander Fraser, Commanding the *Falkland* to the Command of the *Auckland*, from the 8th April 1862, vice Commodore Drought, transferred to the *Falkland*.

Acting Lieut. R. F. Finnis, of the *Falkland*, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Auckland*, from the 8th April 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. E. Mignon, Purser, from the *Clive*, to the *Falkland*, from the 9th April 1862, vice Mr. Autram, Purser, transferred to the *Clive*.

Mr. Autram, Purser from the *Falkland*, to the *Clive*, from the 9th April 1862, vice Mr. Mignon, Purser, transferred to the *Falkland*.

Assistant Surgeon Ferguson, of the *Dalhousie*, to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Ajdaha*, from the 12th April 1862, vice Assistant Surgeon Dunn, lent to the *Auckland*.

Indus Flotilla Order.

Mr. E. G. H. Powell, of the Indus Flotilla, acting 2nd Class Pilot Master, to act acting 1st Class 2nd Master, from the 5th March 1862, vice Mr. Leahy, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, resigned.

Aden Squadron Order.

Lieut. Col. Pelly, H. B. M. Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated on board the *Zenobia*, at the Commander's Table, from the 21st March 1862.

Captain Cameron, H. B. M Consul for Abyssinia, proceeding on duty to Massowah, to be accommodated on board the *Mahi*, from the 23rd January 1862.

Mr. S. A. Gliddon, Clerk in Charge, of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of Captain's Clerk of that vessel, in addition, from the 15th December 1861, vice Mr. Linskill, appointed Senior Officer's Clerk.

No. 64.—Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the I. N., is allowed privilege leave for two months, from the 12th instant.

No. 65.—Mr. M. B. Williams, Purser, I. N., is allowed an extension of leave at Mahableshwar to the 31st May on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1862.

Officers indenting for provisions, whether at the Presidency or elsewhere, will in future either insert on the face of the Indent the date upon which the provisions required will be drawn, or give the necessary information to the supplying department by the letter as early as possible.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th May 1862.

Mr. H. Robinson, Captain's Clerk, supernumerary on board the *Aidaha*, is transferred to the establishment of that vessel to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Richmond, Midshipman of the *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Clyde*.

It is with regret the Commander-in-Chief has to announce the death of Frederick Spiller, Purser's Steward of the *Semiramis*, which took place on board that vessel at sea on the 28th October last.

CIVIL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, May 8.)

Capt. J. F. Jones, I. N., Resident in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed preparatory leave of absence from the 23rd March to the 27th April last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. T. Palin, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed preparatory leave of absence from the 1st to 27th June next.

Captain F. W. Atkins, Commandant Khandeish Bheel Corps, and Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 8th April last, to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. A. K. Forbes, to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut from the 12th April last.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in succession to Mr. R. Keays. Mr. Newton to continue to act as Puisne Judge, and Mr. Pinhey as Registrar of that Court during Mr. Erskine's absence as a Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Government Solicitor, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XXX. of the Civil Absentee Rules, from the 12th instant.

Mr. H. Cleveland is appointed to act as Government Solicitor during the absence of Mr. Bickersteth or until further orders.

Mr. R. White to be Judge of the Zillah of North Canara.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Concan for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. Pinhey to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira. Mr. R. West to continue to act for him.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Concan.

Mr. R. F. MacTier to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ramchunder Amrut Dugle, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for three months, commencing from the setting in of the monsoon, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Graduates of the Grant Medical College named below to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency :—

Mr. Jamsetjee Byramjee.
Mr. Ambaram Kavalram.
Mr. Surfoodeen Samaoodeen.

Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston, Acting Civil Surgeon, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay,—his duties during his absence being performed by Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, 20th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie, Acting Third Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate in charge Shikarpoor and Sukkur Districts, has passed the Departmental Examination qualifying him for promotion.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., to be Principal of the Elphinstone College in succession to Dr. Harkness.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., received charge of the Elphinstone College from Dr. Harkness on the 29th ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Registrar of the Diocese, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from 12th instant.

Mr. H. Cleveland, Solicitor, is appointed Acting Registrar of the Diocese during Mr. Bickersteth's absence.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for General information :—

Fort William, the 21st April 1862.

Notification.—Under Orders contained in a Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 31 of 1849, dated the 18th December, it is prescribed that the Medical Certificate of unfitness, which is submitted by an applicant for superannuation pension, should state that his incapacity for further service is not the result of his own imprudence or intemperance; but pensions have hitherto been granted in very many cases on Medical Certificates containing no such declaration.

A pension, however, having been recently refused on the ground that disqualification for service was the result of intemperance, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication, for general information, of

ened by it, that none will return from his wickedness, there can be little doubt. That the cause of reform will be in the same proportion discouraged and weakened by it for a time, there can be little doubt. Again we say, that judges, in seeking to establish legal justice, are not to be influenced in their judgments by any consideration of their consequences. It is neverthelsss, most unfortunate that a judgment should have been delivered in a case which has so fully awakened the public mind, calculated to exercise an unfavorable influence on public morals. If such a judgment is not in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, it must be unsound: if it is in accordance with both, the law itself must be bad. We fear the judgment of the Supreme Court in this case will cause many of the people of this land to sigh at the thought of the introduction of British law into India. One thing is certain, that many will be more convinced than ever of the *glorious uncertainties* of this law.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

ENGLISH NEWS VIA GALLE.

(Our Special Telegram.)

LONDON, 18*th April* 1862.

COTTON yesterday very active: prices of all sorts an eighth higher since last week. Fresh experiments with new Armstrong Guns—destroy wrought iron plates fifteen inches thick at short ranges. No public news.

MADRAS.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 7*th May* 1862.

Five and a half, eleven three-eighths premium.
Fives, four one-fourth premium.
Fours, seven discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.
Freights, Cotton, two pounds five shillings to two pounds ten shillings.
Sugar, three pounds ten shillings to three pounds fifteen shillings.
Interest on Loans, six and a half per cent.
Money market, easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five.
Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle, Rupees three twelve.

GALLE, 7*th May*, 6-15 P. M.
Steamer *Salsette* sailed for China.

LOCAL.

THE Overland Mail per Steamer *Jeddo*, closes on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M.

THE American ship *Crown Point*, Captain J. H. Knapp, arrived in our harbour yesterday evening from Boston, with a cargo of ice and sundries.

THE Merchant Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain H. de Smidt, which leaves our harbour for China this day, carries on board 847 chests of Malwa Opium and about 3000 bales of Cotton.

AN order of the Governor in Council in yesterday's *Government Gazette* notifies that the Corps of Bombay Volunteer Rifles has been dissolved.

IT will be seen by an extract which appears in another column, from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, that the Supreme Government have decided that the free transmission by Telegraph of the Mail Bulletins from Galle and Bombay shall be discontinued.

MR. MCCULLOCH, Manager of the Agra Bank, goes home by the mail of the 27th on sick leave. Mr. John Cardno has been appointed to act during his absence. Mr. McCulloch leaves many well wishing friends behind.

A GRAND performance is to come off this evening at Mr. McCollum's Circus, for the benefit of Mr. McCollum, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor, who is expected to honor the representation with his presence.

THE first Exhibition of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's School of Art, for the distribution of Prizes to the successful pupils, will be held on Monday next at 5 P. M., in the Town Hall. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere will preside on the occasion.

WE are requested to state that in consequence of the number of passengers proceeding to England by next Mail, the destinations of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers *China* and *Jeddo* have been altered. The former will now leave for Suez on the 12th instant at 5 P. M., and the latter for China on the 14th instant at 9 A. M.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening.

MARCH, "New Milanollo," .... *Hamin.*
OVERTURE, "Caliph of Bagdad," ...... *Boildieu.*
WALTZ, "Nymph of the Wave," ... *D'Albert.*
SELECTION, "Lucretia Borgia," .... *Donizetti.*
QUADRILLE, "Cameronian," .... *D'Albert.*
GALOP, "Cæsar," .... *Herzog.*

WE are requested to give notice to the Ex-Students and Students of the Elphinstone College and Institution that the Address to Dr. Harkness will be presented, with the permission of Government, at the Elphinstone Institution, on Saturday the 10th instant, at 5 P. M., when their attendance is requested.

The address and subscription list are lying for signature at the Native General Library.

WE understand that instructions have been recently received by the Bombay Government from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to bring Sattara, which has hitherto been a "non-regulation" province, under the Regulations, and that a Bill for this purpose will be brought before the local Legislative Council at its next session. Sattara will then have the full benefit of the enactments in operation in the other parts of this Presidency, the whole of which will thus be under the direct protection and influence of fixed laws.

THE celebrated Italian athlete, Louis Feroni, who has arrived amongst us with his family, gave his first performance on Wednesday evening last at the Grant Road Theatre, under the patronage of Maharaja Perthising, Rana of Jalwar. The performance consisted of a series of most wonderful gymnastic and aerobatic feats, such as have been rarely witnessed in Bombay before. The Signor and the Signora really performed wonders on the rope and the pole, and the feats of their three children were no less worthy of admiration. We hope that Signor Feroni will receive ample patronage from the community of this town. He is no mountebank, and an evening will be well spent at his performance.

WE regret that a paragraph found its way into our Local columns on the 7th instant, with a very objectionable heading, which conveyed a very wrong impression. The heading was—"A European paying six rupees for killing a woman;" and Mr. Bapty, the gentleman referred to, was represented as having run over a woman, given her a fatal injury, paid her six rupees, and driven off. The fact was that the woman, in company with others, was coming towards Mr. Bapty's carriage, that her companions got out of the way, while she passed so near that the wheel struck her ancle. Mr. Bapty, on seeing the accident, immediately pulled up, had the woman at once conveyed to the hospital for treatment, gave her all the money which he chanced to have with him at the time, and left instructions that he would defray all the expenses of her treatment. No one could have shown more compassion, or behaved in every way more considerately; and that, too, when the accident was wholly in consequence of the woman's carelessness. After she left the hospital, she died of lockjaw, which was doubtless caused by the exposure of the wound to the cold air. The objectionable heading given to the paragraph by our reporter conveyed a very unjust reflection on Mr. Bapty's conduct, while that conduct was in every respect creditable and honorable to him.

THE official report present a very favourable state of the health of the Town, which is unusual at this time of the year. Cholera is fast disappearing, and fever is in the wane. The mortuary returns of the past week show the total number of deaths to be 252 against 272 of the week preceding. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:	
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS:	
Cholera	28
Small-pox	6
Fevers	72
Other diseases	57
MUSSULMANS:	
Cholera	4
Fevers	31
Other diseases	24
PARSEES:	
Cholera	1
Fevers	4
Other diseases	4
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	4
Fevers	3
Other diseases	5
NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Fevers	1
Small-pox	0
Other diseases	4
UNKNOWN RACE:	
Various diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	6	32
Cholera	38	45
Measles	1	16
Fevers	112	157
Nervous system	13	11
Respiratory system	19	22
Alimentary	25	36
Cachexy	19	17

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section 14 of Act III. of 1840, on Thursday the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, S. D. Birch, Esq. President in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

The Secretary submitted a list of Proprietors resident in Bombay eligible to be elected Directors.

It was then proposed by the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, and seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously, "That Robert Hannay, Esq. be elected in the room of James N. Fleming, Esq., resigned."

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned Mercantile Inhabitants of Bombay.

SHEWETH,—That, in consequence of the excessively large stocks of Cotton Goods and Yarns now in their hands, the recent reduction of the Import Duties will entail serious losses upon your Memorialists:

That your Memorialists suffered severely, in 1859, when the Tariff was suddenly raised, in consequence of large quantities of Manufactured Goods having been sold "to arrive," duty paid, upon the basis of the former Tariff, upon which they incurred a clear loss of 5 per cent:

That, on the 5th ultimo, your Memorialists had the honour of representing to your Lordship, that, this market being greatly overstocked, an immediate reduction of Import Duties could not afford any real present relief to Producers; that, the prices of Goods being lower than they were prior to the increase of Duty, the concession was not presently necessary for consumers; and that, whilst such a measure would only offer a prospective advantage to the Public, it would cause material present loss to individuals:

As Government, however, notwithstanding these circumstances, have deemed it advisable at once to reduce the rates of Duty, your Memorialists respectfully trust that your Lordship will not allow this liberality to be extended at the expense of that portion of the community who suffered most when the necessities of Government compelled them to raise the Tariff:

That there are neither adequate Public Bonding Warehouses in Bombay, nor any sufficient private accommodation in their place, and consequently, that it has not been the practice to Bond Manufactures in this port:

Trusting, therefore, in a virtual pledge given by Government, in 1859, that changes of Tariff injuriously affecting private interests should not again be abruptly or needlessly effected, your Memorialists have not deemed it necessary to alter the practice of the place and adopt Bonding expedients, and have not withheld revenue in the hour of need:

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully submit that they have a strong claim for favourable consideration; and they earnestly request that, for their partial compensation, all Goods in unopened packages in their Warehouses may be treated as if they had been Bonded, or that other equivalent allowance be made to them for the loss they must sustain by the present reduction of the Tariff.

And your Memorialists will ever pray &c.,

Peel, Cassels & Co.; W. Nicol & Co.; Wallace & Co.; Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; Ewart, Latham & Co.; Leggatt & Co.; Leckie & Co. (*p. pro.* H. Forman); Volkart Brothers (*p. pro.* J. H. Gildmeister); J. Sigg & Co.; Lawrence & Co.; W. C. Sillar & Co.; Cardwell, Parsons & Co.; Grey & Co.; Martin, Young & Co. (*p. pro.* W. T. Hill); A. H. Huschke & Co. (*p. pro.* Julius Achenbach); D. H. Cama & Co.; Killick, Nixon & Co. (*p. pro.* Wm. Nixon); Geo. S. King & Co. (*p. pro.* J. R. Drynan); Stearns, Hobart & Co; J. P. Cornforth & Co.; Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; Finlay, Scott & Co.; and Lyon Brothers & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1862.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

7th May 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Sender or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	1	58	P.	14	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	121	47	P.	15	E. C.
		Min.	10	53	P.	12	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	59	53	P.	20	W. C.
		Min.	58	5	P.	14	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	11	22	S.	22	N. W. C.
		Min.	10	2	P.	10	N. W. C.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Pestonjee Hormusjee, unemployed; Sany Mahomed, a khulasee; date of petitions filed, 23rd April 1862.

Bhoychund Ramchund, a blacksmith; date of petition filed, 1st May 1861.

Charles Bassett Knipe, a broker; Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, a carpenter; Ramchunder Gunputjee, unemployed; Succaram Wittoojee, a fruit-dealer; Balcrustna Luxumonjee, unemployed; Narrayendass Heemutram, a Gujarati writer; Mahomed Jan Ahmed Jan, a shawl merchant; Joachim Xavier, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's office; Ramsett Boysett, Essoo Ramsett, and Gunsett Yessett, goldsmiths; date of petitions filed, 5th May 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the official assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, Mahomed Jan Ahmed Jan, Charles Bassett Knipe, Ramchunder Gunputjee, and Succaram Wittoo,—3rd Monday in May instant, at 11 o'clock.

Arab Abdoolla Sallay, Narrondass Heemutram, Fuckeer Ebram bin Cordboochin, Bhoyeechund Ramchund, Ramset Roysett, Essoo Ramsett, and Gunsett Yessett, Pestonjee Hormusjee, Joachim Xavier,—1st Monday in June next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office, opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Purshotum Goonajee Syrung,—3rd Monday in May instant, at 10 per cent.

Vencoba Purshotum Poy,—3rd Monday in May instant, at 2½ per cent.

Meerza Mahomed Allumkhan,—3rd Monday in May instant, at 13 per cent.

ALEXANDER SANGSTER,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 6th day of May 1862.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Discontinuance of the present plan of officially transmitting by Telegraph public news from Galle and Bombay on the arrival of the English Mail at those Ports.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. DOUGLAS, Director-General of Telegraphs in India,—(dated the 26th April 1862.)

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the advisability of discontinuing the present plan of transmitting public news from Galle and Bombay on the arrival of the English Mails at these Ports.

2. Owing to the extended line of telegraphic communication now available between England and India, the precis of news prepared at Bombay and Galle from the English papers does not contain the latest news, and is of little value consequently to the Public, while its transmission needlessly takes up the time of the Department.

3. In the Orders of the 8th March precedence was given on certain conditions to messages containing English news intended for the Press, which, by facilitating the transmission of public news by private enterprize, renders all the more expedient the discontinuance of the Government Bulletins.

4. His Excellency in Council directs, therefore, that the transmission, by Government, of public news from Galle and Bombay on the arrival of the English Mails at these Ports shall cease, effect being given to this change from the 31st of July next, by which time private persons will have had opportunity for making their own arrangements.

5. The Chamber of Commerce will, however, continue to get their messages sent as at present,—*Calcutta Gazette, April* 30.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 8th May 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, W. H. DUNLOP AND WASSODEW PANDURING, ESQRS.)

RATHER A SERIOUS JOKE.—*Charles Gwyn* was charged with stealing a gold watch, gold chain, and three gold keys, value Rs. 290, the property of Cornet Robert Claude Smith, at the Royal Hotel, on Friday last.

The Prosecutor appeared in person.

Mr. Bayley appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Prosecutor on being sworn said.—I am a Cornet in H. M.'s Bombay Cavalry, and reside at the Royal Hotel in the Fort. I know the prisoner now before the Court. I became acquainted with him about four days before this occurred. I have been staying at the Hotel about a fortnight. On the evening of Friday, the 2nd of May, I lost my gold watch, chain, and three gold keys. That is the watch now produced. I saw it safe in my dressing-room between seven and half-past seven o'clock that evening. It was lying on the dressing-table near a musical-box, and the box was playing. The prisoner came into my room at that time. He was not in the habit of coming into my room: he never did so before. He asked me if the musical box was mine. I said "yes." He then said "you must have given something for this box." I said "do you wish to know? I gave 100 Rs. for it." He then said "you belong to the Bombay Cavalry." I said "yes, I do." I then went to my washing-stand to wash for dinner. While I was washing I heard the prisoner walk out of the room, my back was towards him in the same room. The room is of a moderate size. I was about two feet from where the watch was. Having heard him go out I walked to the door through which he had gone out, with the towel to my face. My boy was in the room holding my clothes. After I had put on my coat I asked him where the watch was. My butler was there as well. So that I had two servants in the room. In consequence of missing the watch, I looked all over the room and then into the boxes to see if it was there. Not finding it I searched both the servants, and undressed them; but did not find it. I then went up to the dining-room to dinner; and after staying there five or ten minutes walked down to my room again to search for my watch. I reported the circumstance to the proprietor of the Hotel and enquired of him respecting my watch. I learned nothing from him at all, I then asked his advice, and in consequence of what he said I went to Mr. Tighe, the European Police Constable. Mr. Tighe came to the Hotel. On my return I saw the prisoner sitting on the sofa outside the billiard room, when I asked him if he knew that I had lost my watch? He said that he was looking at my watch when he was in my room. Mr. Tighe then came up to the Hotel and I asked him into my room. The prisoner was then called into my room by the constable. Mr. Tighe said to the prisoner, in my hearing, "it seems that this gentleman suspects you of taking his watch," the prisoner said "no! I have not taken it." Mr. Tighe then asked him if he would object to let him look into his room. The prisoner said "yes, I do object to you looking into my room." Then I was asked by Mr. Tighe to give him a letter authorizing him to search the room. I gave him the letter in the presence of the prisoner. This is the letter now produced. Mr. Tighe then said to him (the prisoner) "if you choose to give up the watch now, it will save a good deal of trouble, and I shall not have to search your room." Prisoner said "I have not got it." The search was then begun by Mr. Tighe. Part of the time I was in the prisoner's room and part of the time I was in my own room: I went from one room to the other several times. The watch was found in about three minutes after the search was commenced. I was not in the room when the watch was found, but went in a few seconds afterwards when sent for by the constable. Mr. Tighe asked me if it was mine, I said "yes, it was." I then asked Mr. Tighe to give the watch to me and say nothing more about the circumstance. The watch with its appendages are my property and are worth 290 Rs. The prisoner made no remark while I was there. I charged the prisoner before the Magistrate with stealing the watch. I stated that I was under orders to proceed to Sind and prayed the Magistrate to send the case before this Court of Petty Sessions as I would not be here at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court. While I was washing one of my servants was behind me holding a towel and the other one about the middle of the room with my coat. I was again sworn and examined before the Magistrate on the 5th inst. I then expressed a wish to be allowed to withdraw the prosecution in this case. I stated the grounds that I had for believing that it was done in a joke, and that if it had not been for the constable being in the room that the prisoner would have given it up the next morning. That is my positive belief. That last statement before the Magistrate, contains the words "I *do not* charge the prisoner with stealing my watch."

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The room is a small one, about five yards long by about two broad: it is on the ground floor. I don't know whether there was any lights in the room: I don't know how the place was lighted. There might have been one of those oil tumblers, but I did not notice it. The prisoner's room was about six rooms off mine. I had the musical-box for about four days. I generally set it playing when I am dressing or undressing. The washing-stand was about two paces off from the dressing-table. I believe that my back was turned towards the prisoner. When I was washing there was no one there except him and the two boys. I don't know whether the prisoner knew that I was dressing for dinner. I don't know whether the prisoner said that he had *got* it, or whether he had *taken* it.

To the Court.—I have been in Bombay about three weeks this time. I first arrived in Bombay in December 1860; during the time that the prisoner was at the Hotel I have played billiards with him and have seen him frequently during those few days. I did not arrive at any degree of intimacy with him, I was merely on speaking terms, I know what the word skylarking means: I don't know that any took place there. It did strike me as something extraordinary that a man should steal a watch in the presence of several persons in a small room: my first suspicions was that the servants had done it. I was not acquainted with the prisoner's brother, but I had heard of him, I understood that he was a captain in the Artillery. When I first appeared before the Magistrate, if I had known what I now know, I would not have charged him with the robbery. After all the circumstances I would not have done so if I had known what I now know.

Mr. Michael Tighe, European Police Constable, said.—On the evening of Friday the 2nd instant, at about 9 o'clock, I received information that a watch had been lost at the Royal Hotel. I immediately proceeded to the room of Mr. Smith, at the Hotel, I then sent for the prisoner. He came into the room when I told him of the circumstances connected with losing the watch having cast a doubt upon him, and that it would be as well if he would allow his room to be searched. I told him that I would not search it forcibly unless the prosecutor gave me a written statement of what he had lost. While the document was being made out prisoner left Mr. Smith's room and went to his own, I followed him and waited outside until the document was ready. Prosecutor then went with me into prisoner's room accompanied by one of the proprietors of the Hotel. I showed the document to the prisoner saying, "now is the time to make the matter right, if you give up the watch the prosecutor will say no more about it." Prisoner again denied having taken the watch, and I went on with the search, I found the watch and appendages under the bed tick in a half boot; the watch is the same as now produced. I found it in the presence of the prisoner and a Parsee. After I found them I sent for the prosecutor, who came into the room, when he identified the articles as being his property; and wanted to settle the matter. The prisoner did not say anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley.—There was only one boot. I think that it was a small size one. The room was about seven yards long and three wide.

Mr. H. Cleveland, Solicitor, sworn, said.—I have known Mr. Gwyn about twelve years. I was acquainted with him in England as well as with various members of his family. I believe that he had once the command of a ship. He left his ship two or three months ago, he was only chief officer of that ship. I offered to pay his passage back to England, and also his Hotel expenses while he remained in Bombay. I did this after seeing his brother who undertook to repay me. His brother is an Adjutant of the Royal Artillery. I wrote to the proprietor of the Hotel to that effect. I have not found it necessary to pay the Hotel expenses as he told me that he had money. I cannot say that he was in want of money; but I know that if he was in want of any he would have had it of me. I would have advanced him a thousand rupees or more as I knew that it was perfectly safe. He knew that his brother guaranteed such a sum if he wanted it, as he had been told so in our presence. I told the Magistrate that I had told him so. I never heard anything against him before in my life. So far as I know he bore a very good character.

Mr. Bayley then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner and observed, that he thought that the Court would be perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the charge of robbery; and that Mr. Smith's present opinion in respect to that charge was the proper one. The prisoner was a sailor of high character, and was like all sailor's fond of a joke. The prosecutor was a young man who had only been a few years in India, and the prisoner had been induced foolishly to play a practical joke on him. If you looked at the improbability of the prisoner's attempting to steal the watch the absurdity of it at once became apparent for at one side of the room the prosecutor was washing himself and there was several other people present, and he might be sure that it would be missed directly and that before he had time to secrete it. It was impossible that any man in his senses would have done such a thing; that he would have chosen such a time to do so. The learned counsel contended that there was no dishonesty in the case, and no ground whatever for the charge. The prisoner admitted that he took it in a joke; and that was his defence. Mr. Smith did not object to the prisoner coming into his room, and it was well known that officers of the army and sailors become familiar sooner than other persons. It must be admitted from what we hear that the Governor General himself does not dress with greater array and dignity than the prosecutor—he has boys to hold his things and a musical-box to discourse sweet music during his toilet. Might not the prisoner think it a good opportunity to practise his propensity for joking upon the young officer. Mr. Bayley concluded by calling upon the Court to acquit his client.

The Chairman said that it had been a very painful enquiry for them, and they had come to the unanimous conclusion that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime of stealing the watch; but they all agreed in expressing their opinion that the prisoner was very much to blame in allowing practical joking to carry him so far. From what they saw of the case in its earliest stages they were impressed with the belief that it was a practical joke. After some deserved admonitions to the prisoner on his folly, the chairman said that the Court had come to the determination to acquit him of the charge, and warned him never to let such a circumstance to occur again.

Prisoner was then discharged.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 29*th April.*

THE weather, that interesting and constant topic of conversation with Englishman, is becoming oppressively warm during the day, and would be absolutely unbearable were it not for the sea breeze moderating the heat. The nights are pretty still. The natives have already commenced to pass their nights *al fresco*; while during the day, punkahs are in requisition. The hot weather is, however, just commencing; and we have yet to await the grilling season with its discomforts.

When the railway night trains commenced to run, there were some arrangements with regard to the conveyance of the mail packets projected, but which have been thrown overboard. It was proposed to station moonshees at the several stations on the line to receive and deliver packets. In the break van, where there is a letter box kept, a guard was to take charge of lettets posted from the stations for Kurrachee and Kotree. The district dawks were to be laid so as to meet the trains, and deliver their packets; the kossids in return receiving the letters for the districts. But the Mooltan mail arrives at Hydrabad at an hour which renders it impracticable to carry out these arrangements.

While passing one of the camp streets the other evening, I was surprized to see a congregation of Portuguese cooks in a rat hole of a place. They were seated around what was intended to be an image of the Virgin Mary, but which, I do declare, looked more like an image of a heathen god; for it was covered with a profusion of tinsel. The brow was encircled with a wreath of odorous flowers; while round the neck and arms was suspended garlands of immense length. The saintly crew were engaged in chanting hymns in deification of the Holy Virgin, muttering prayers and sacred ejaculations! There was a crowd of gaping natives witnessing this scene; and one actually asked me whether the men were converts to Hindooism; and the image before them a representation of one of their gods! It is truly sad to reflect how greatly the lower orders of the Portuguese community are steeped in ignorance and superstition; and what idolatry they practice daily in the sight of natives. Their God priest must neglect them sadly.

It is rumoured that our worthy and esteemed General is about to leave us, having been offered the command of the Poona Division of the Army. If this turn out true, he will not be here to witness the completion of the markets which are in course of construction, and which will bear his name.

The Harbour Works authorities have been so lucky as to get two locomotive engines of their own; and have obtained the services of an engine driver from the Locomotive Superintendent's Establishment. They are now independant of the railway authorities, with the exception of paying for the use of the line for bringing down stone from a neighbouring quarry. The quantity of stone brought in every day is found insufficient for the works, and, I hear, it is in contemplation to run night stone trains; but this seems impracticable, as there are already night ballast and water trains. The important works are being pushed on vigorously by Mr. Price, the Superintendent.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Hydrabad. The demon of jealousy took possession of a sepoy of the Belooch Battalion, and goaded on the unfortunate man to kill his wife and sister-in-law. The man has confessed his crime, and will forfeit his life on the gallows. Nearly every murder in Sind is committed from feelings of jealousy; and it is no wonder, for the men think very light of adultery and its puntive consequences when detected.

POONA.

Private letters from Mhow inform us that the sentries have been placed inside the quarters of the three Serjeant-Majors, who are at present under arrest, in connexion with the court-martial at present being held upon Captain Smales. Some rather racy disclosures are now taking place with regard to "the great social and moral question," to which such frequent allusion has been made. We shall not, however, attempt to forestal the proceedings of the Court. We may, however, mention that, we all along suspected a woman would be found at the bottom of the business, and sure enough such is the case. We never believed in the tin-pots and the cleaning-bags, about which we have all heard so much, neither could we credit that alleged general slovenliness of the regiment was sufficient to account for Colonel Crawley's studied imperiousness; but now the whole business is as plain as a map. The Colonel has an eye for beauty, it appears, and finding a lady in the regiment who had figured prominently in the Divorce Court some six years ago, he was determined to take her out of Coventry, let the consequences be what they might. The result was just what might have been expected. Ladies who had never been in the Divorce Court did not care about receiving into circle of their acquaintance one who had. The Colonel was, however, inflexible, but the ladies were equally resolute, and between the discipline of the one, and the curtain lectures of the others, what these unhappy husbands, of the Inniskillings, must have suffered, is something dreadful even to think about. Colonel Crawley, we are afraid, has a great deal to answer for: his chivalry even is questionable, and the persecution and annoyance to which a whole regiment has been subjected, for the sake of a party whose profligacy was publicly rebuked by Lord Campbell, from the Bench, is perfectly inexcusable. We do not know what view the Commander-in-Chief may take of these proceedings, but we are certain that they will be condemned by the Horse Guards. Captain Smales has been nominally arraigned for insubordinate conduct: whereas he is virtually on his trial on account of the part he took, in opposition to the Colonel, in connexion with the social position which a certain individual was to occupy. It is a sad pity to see a noble regiment, like the 6th Dragoons, absolutely falling into a state of demoralization; and all on account of a divorce case, which was disposed of some four years ago. Anthony purchased the smiles of Cleopatra at the expense of a world; we wonder how many, or how few, Colonel Crawley expects to buy at the price of a regimental command! But after all

What signifies the life of man,
If 'twere not for the Lassies O!

—*Deccan Herald, May* 7.

BENGAL.

THERE appears to be some difference of opinion as to the intention of Mr. Laing in reducing the duty on piece goods from ten to five per cent; and the difficulty has been still further increased by the notification in the *Gazette* of the new import duties, "piece goods five per cent." The Custom House authorities read this as applying solely to cotton piece goods; and there is little doubt on our mind as to Mr. Laing's intention. Manchester asked for the abolition of the duties on cotton goods and yarns only, and Mr. Laing, succumbing to the pressure put upon him, made certain concessions to the demands of Cottonopolis; he reduced, or intended to reduce, the duties on cotton goods only. But owing to the failure to state that the piece goods referred to in the new Customs' Tariff were cotton piece goods only, importers of other denominations of piece goods demand the same reduction in the duties on their particular wares. Mr. Laing appears to have been unaware of the fact that, in 1858, when the Tariff was remodelled, certain goods were classed as "piece goods" which were not cotton goods at all; thus linen, drills, shirtings, hollands, &c., were classed as piece goods, as were also certain descriptions of inferior silk goods. The importers of such wares claim the reduction which the wording of the *Gazette* undoubtedly entitles them to. This, as we have said, the Collector of Customs will not concede, and it will become necessary either to alter "piece goods" in the tariff to "cotton piece goods," or else to designate what particular description of goods the reduction in the import duties applies to. If Mr. Laing, however, intended that the reduction should not apply exclusively to cotton goods the Government should at once notify the same to the Collector of Customs. Our correspondent above, asks "how is it possible to evade classifying woollens, linens, alpaccas as piece goods? The reply is at hand, inasmuch as those goods only can be so classed which were classified as "piece goods" by the Commission which sat for the purpose in 1858. Such goods as were so classed on that occasion can alone be brought within the reduction notified in the *Gazette*.—*Englishman, April* 30.

CEYLON.

THE LABOUR RETURNS.—We place below the Returns of the arrivals and departures of Coolies for the First Quarter of 1862. As is usual, at this season of the year, the departures very largely exceed the arrivals.

Memorandum of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1862.

PORT.		ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
COLOMBO:—	Men	2984	5766
	Women	327	568
	Children	273	300
NEGOMBO:—	Men	64	51
	Women	,,	3
	Children	16	3
MANAAR:—	Men	1519	7511
	Women	409	1261
	Children	75	204
TALLEMANAAR:—	Men	504	630
	Women	135	90
	Children	27	17
Total		6,333	16,404

Up to the end of 1860,—Returns, such as they are, being available since 1843,—our Immigration account stood as follows:

Arrivals	951,000
Departures	472,000
Excess of Arrivals	479,000

In 1861, the arrivals and departures were as follows:—

Arrivals	53,432
Departures	37,202
Excess of arrivals	16,230

In 19 years, therefore, a little over one million of Tamil Immigrants,—men, women and children—are reported as having arrived in Ceylon,—while the reported departures are as nearly as possible half a million. Were the figures entirely trustworthy, it would appear that in nineteen years Ceylon had managed to absorb half a million of Tamils. But we have again to remind our readers that the figures—especially those which represent departures, have been impeached. So that we can only look on 1,000,000 of arrivals in 19 years as a near approximation to the truth:—the half million of departures requiring to be increased, perhaps one-third. The balance represents deaths and settlements to the extent, say, of 350,000.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

BATAVIA, 14*th April.*—Colonel Lion, commandant of the First Military Division has been obliged to take his pension for not resenting an insult offered him by a private individual, and ex "militaire," within the time prescribed by military honour.

A duel fought at Djoedjokerto between two officers ended in one of them being killed on the spot. (*Sic transit in gloria belli.*—*Straits Times, April* 19.

NOTWITHSTANDING the amicable relations which exist between the Chinese Government and the representatives of Great Britain at Peking and Shanghai, it appears that the position of the British residents at Hankow and Kiukiang towards the military forces at these ports is anything but satisfactory. The few enterprising merchants who have ventured to extend their trade to these newly opened seats of commerce, find obstacles to the quiet pursuits of their avocations from a quarter of which they never dreamt. While the industrious inhabitants exhibit every desire to foster friendly intercourse with foreigners, the Imperial soldiery stationed at or passing through these cities to strengthen the army engaged in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, take every opportunity of shewing their old hatred towards the outside "barbarian." These levies are chiefly from the mountain provinces of the interior, who follow soldiering as a profession, something like the Swiss mercenaries of Europe. They are called "braves" to distinguish them from the Manchoo regulars and the Chinese militia. A more appropriate name would be "bravos," from the ruffianly conduct they pursue when they come in contact with the European settlers at the abovenamed ports.

At Hankow we learn from the most reliable authority, irrespective of the correspondents whose communications we publish this day, that these troops are in large force there, and are as lawless and ruthless a set of rascals as can well be imagined. In their behaviour to foreigners they are most insulting. They prowl about the city in twos and threes, and if the whim occurs to them as they meet one, they will think nothing of seizing him by the beard, kicking him, jostling him, and do all they can to insult him. If he resent such dastardly conduct, they immediately attack him with their swords, or pelt him with stones and brickbats. Almost every resident has been injured more or less in person by them. They do not hesitate either to break into the godowns of the merchants with burglarious intent. Several stores have been broken open and goods abstracted, without the proprietors being able to get the delinquents punished. In fine, as matters now stand at Hankow, foreign life and property is not safe in the midst of these armed miscreants; who are cowardly enough to desist, the moment any of the British naval forces appear on that station, but are not strong enough or permanently located there to keep them *in terrorem* at all times.

At Kiukiang a similar state of insecurity and insult prevails. In a recent number of our daily issue, we laid before our readers a statement forwarded to us by the British Residents at this port, complaining bitterly of the annoyances and insults they were subjected to by these ruffians. Not only were they attacked in the streets, and their hongs broken into, but junks sailing under the British flag were seized and plundered, and the villains had the audacity to break into H. B. M.'s Consulate. It is very humbling to record these statements, without reporting some cases of retaliation upon the offenders, but the truth must be told, so that the Chinese and Foreign authorities may know the full extent of this grievance. The residents have shewn hitherto the most praiseworthy forbearance, but it cannot last much longer. Unless a wholesome check is put upon the actions of these lawless troops, some serious collision will take place ere long, that may end in bloodshed. In the statement referred to, the British Residents say, "It is very hard for us to keep our fingers from the triggers of the revolvers which we are obliged to carry with us; but there is a limit to forbearance, and any day may bring you news of an unavoidable catastrophy at this port."

Under these circumstances the question arises, what must be done to avert any collision, and place foreign relations at these ports upon a permanent amicable footing? If these rowdy soldiers were Taipings should we not resent such insults with a dose of shot and shell? Are we then to suffer a license from these lawless Imperial hirelings, which we would not tolerate for one instant from their enemies, the rebels? Certainly not. On the contrary, we should demand as a right, that our fellow-subjects at those cities, so far removed from the head-quarters of our naval and military forces, be protected by Chinese troops from insults of the kind complained of. To suggest such a measure at the present juncture, however, would be perfectly futile, for in all probability the arrival of Tartar troops to control these men would only lead to fresh complications. The only course open to the Chinese Government for the removal of this evil, is to withdraw these levies without delay from Hankow and Kiukiang, and for the future to send their reinforcements to the seat of insurrection by different routes. Moreover, to attempt to put these troops under restraint is simply impossible, inasmuch as the authority of the mandarins is utterly powerless against such a large and powerful body of unusually well-armed soldiers.

These are matters which call for the active interference of the Minister-Plenipotentiaries at Peking, as a gross breach of the friendly relations subsisting between the Government and the Treaty Powers. We trust that the Honorable Mr. Bruce on the part of the British nation will represent this unbearable grievance to the Prince Regent in the strongest possible manner; as such proceedings are subversive of that "Union in the Cause of Law and Order," which is the fundamental principle of the Government policy during the present reign. At no time could British influence be brought to bear upon the head administrators of affairs with greater effect than now. They see that we are willing to risk life and treasure in aiding them to crush the rebellion for our mutual benefit; and it is perfectly suicidal on their part to allow a miserable portion of their army to be the means of infringing these active friendly relations. Not only should the cause of these evils be removed, but in order to obtain our full measure of justice, condign punishment ought to visit the chief delinquents, as a warning to others. We trust that the Allied Ministers at Peking will duly bring the matter to an issue without delay.

Meanwhile the aggrieved parties appeal to our Naval and Military commanders for succour, in their present undefended state; and we have no doubt that it will be promptly afforded them, as far as is consistent with the demands upon the forces at Shanghai. We presume that it was in consequence of the important matters on hand at this port, that all the available naval strength has been concentrated here. Still it is worthy the attention of the British Admiral, that the protection of the enormous trade which is now doing and likely to be done this season at Hankow and Kiukiang is left to one gun-boat, the duties of her commander extending over 150 miles of river between these two ports. If there is another vessel to spare, let it be sent without delay to assist in protecting life and property at these ports upon which we have expended so much to open. Hankow should never be, without a vessel of fair strengty; for it is found that when a man-of-war is there the natives are under better behaviour, than when there is no force to fall back upon should complaints or demands be made on the Chinese authorities. This is especially exemplified in the fact, that up to the present time possession of a single foot of land has not been obtained in the British Concession; and the so-called spot was pointed out and conceded early last year when Admiral Hope and Mr. Parkes were there.

We point out these grievances of our fellow-residents on the Yang-tsze, with a view to promote the general good of all foreigners engaged in opening up that great outlet of commerce in China; and we fearlessly denounce Imperialist or Taiping alike, when they obstruct it. Our motto is, Impartial not Neutral.—*North China Herald, March* 29.

IMPERIAL MANDATES.

PEKING GAZETTE.

February 12th.

By an official despatch from Soe-huan, communicating to us particulars of the cordial assistance rendered by the English and the French in setting on foot measures for the repulsion of the rebels in their attack upon the town of Shanghai and its vicinity, it appears that after the said rebels had destroyed Fung-haw-tow, they made a descent upon Woosung, subsequently ravaging the country all around down to the river fords.

We find, too, that the Government troops attacked them with fury. There happening to be on the spot some French steamers at anchor, the French raised batteries on shore also, and by opening their guns both on land and sea, they aided in destroying the rebels in countless numbers.

Further, we learn that at the city of Shanghai, by mutual concert with English and French officers of the military and civil services, trenches were dug, earthworks thrown up, and other defences of a similar nature have been planned.

Now (it must be acknowledged) that ever since an exchange of treaties with those two nations, the English and the French, true faith has been shown on either side, we and they having the fullest confidence in each other. But in the present instance, when these two nations have united their effort in expelling those bandits, they have unmistakeably shown that their real object is peace and harmony, so as to carry out in full the principles of a friendly alliance.

As before, we now again command Sie-hwan to see that our officers and soldiers do with hearty earnestness set themselves to work both in the defensive and offensive lines, and energetically sweep this villainous horde of rebels from the face of the earth; and hereafter, should the English or the French officers again afford us any help in the demolition of these vagabonds, we require that Sie-hwan shall at once report the same to us, in no way keeping out of sight such meritorious exertions; our object being nothing short of setting forth the *entente cordiale* and united co-operation of Chinese and foreign nations.

Respect this!—*Id.*

BY the last mail we were informed that there is no prospect of any thing being done this year regarding the transfer of the Straits Settlement to the Colonial Office, and it appears probable that the measure may be indefinitely postponed unless the Straits inhabitant make a stir about it. The Secretary of State for India makes no objection whatever and will give up all pecuniary claims, even submitting to pay for the useless fortifications at Singapore. The Colonial Office is willing to take charge, but the War Office and the Treasury raise objections. We suppose the War Office insists on having an adequate garrison and that the Treasury refuses to put any charge on the estimates for that purpose. As the Settlement cannot afford to pay for a large garrison, even were it proper to throw the whole charge upon it, we suppose the matter will remain in abeyance until some contingency occurs which will make the immediate control of Singapore of importance to the home Government when the transfer will be hurried through. In the meantime the Supreme government of India will most likely proceed to carry out some measures in regard to the Straits, the execution of which has been delayed by the proposed transfer. We shall, no doubt, have the Income tax brought into operation and some other means of increasing the revenue tried so as to make our receipts cover our expenditure. The Governor will also probably be authorised to organise a Council, consisting of officials, with some outsiders, for the purpose of assisting him to make laws and regulations. This will obviate one of the objections to remaining under the Indian Government which had considerable influence in inducing the movement for placing the Straits Settlement under the Colonial Office. At the time when the agitation, if it may so be called, for this purpose commenced, our laws were made for us by the Legislative Council of India in which the Straits had no representative. Probably on account of its distance from us, it was frequently very difficult to induce the Legislative Council to take action on subjects which seemed of importance to the inhabitants of these Settlements, and what it actually did, was often, from imperfect information no doubt, faulty and calculated to do more harm than good. Since then, however, Parliament has made an important alteration in this respect. It has abolished the Legislative Council of India, and in addition to giving certain powers to the Governor General, assisted by his Council, to make laws, it enables the Governors of the different Presidencies, and of such new provinces as the Governor General may from time to time think proper to constitute for the purpose, to make laws and regulations for their respective presidencies and the provinces, with the assistance of their Councils. These Councils are to consist partly of government officials and partly of non-officials chosen from time to time by the Governors, and who are to serve for two years.

As far as the constitutions of the Councils are concerned they are as liberal as any thing we could hope for under the Colonial Office, and in fact they are nearly identical with the legislative bodies in Hongkong, Ceylon and other Crown Colonies where there is not a large European population to admit of an elective franchise.

Although as far as regards the provision for legislation, we would be as well off under the Governor-General as under the Colonial Office, yet on many accounts a direct connection with the home government is desirable and we hope therefore that sooner or later the transfer will take place.

In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the new Viceroy of India has a personal knowledge of the Straits Settlement and that he takes considerable interest in it. This will insure a more intelligent transaction of Straits business at head-quarters than has sometimes been the case in times past.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 10.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE DRESS DISCUSSION.

(From the Deccan Herald, May 7.)

AFTER the arrival of a new Governor, at any of the minor Presidencies, it is curious to observe the motions of the minnows around the triton—gliding round and round the larger fish, in all his movements, they seem to be perfectly satisfied, either with a wag of his fin, or a stroke of his tail, so long as any reasonable hope can be entertained of being able to swim, in the same pool, with an animal of such huge dimensions. One of the first acts of the small fry, was to protest against gentlemen appearing at a morning levee, in morning costume, apparently quite oblivious to the fact that if they had appeared in evening dress, the answer to the charade would have been "a bull!" Sir Bartle Frere, we fancy, holds in due estimation the value of tailoring; and although he probably would not, like Richard the Third, entertain a score or two of tailors to study fashions, to adorn his body, or—as his friend, Mr. Gibbs, would be most likely to employ them—to clothe the coolies, yet we are of opinion that he would like to see the dress regulations, which obtain in all good society observed in the circle of which he is the centre. But there are some queer people amongst us, who are never happy, unless they are in full evening-dress, as it is called, and we trust we may be pardoned when we state that their appearance is, generally, suggestive of London-Tavern dinners, and the well-dressed, respectable-looking individuals, who remove the plates. The ideas respecting dress in Bombay have, however, always been very diversified, and, in some instances, extraordinary. We remember several years ago, a distinguished Civil servant now, and a very intelligent grand juryman then, having been rebuked from the Bench for appearing, in Court, in a dress which was considered insulting to its dignity. We confess that the costume was rather *outré*; the vest and the continuations might have passed muster, but the jacket was, as the Americans say, really a caution! It was made of flannel, and, in consequence of frequent washings, had a yellow-soapish appearance, suggestive of washing-days and confussion, at home, with their attendant miseries, cold meat and pickles. Even amongst the variety of dresses which grand-jurymen wear in Bombay, this remarkable piece of apparel was conspicuous. It was not a loose, cool, comfortable thing, like modern jackets; but a tight-fitting garment like a *choolee*, which some *ouril*, of a delicate constitution, appeared to have had manufactured for winter wear. The Chief Justice was stout, and, we perceived, that the longer he looked upon this terrible mockery of a coat, his face grew rapidly redder. At length the storm burst; the wretched proprietor was publicly rebuked, and the police were duly admonished as to the impropriety of admitting people dressed in such extraordinary habiliments. We have ourselves often wondered how the grand juryman managed to get in, and we have also frequently marvelled at the fortitude which he must have possessed to have got out! The memory of that jacket, we may mention as a reminiscence of the past has occasionally wooed the mind to sleep after a hard day's work. First we would speculate as to the original colour of the cloth; then we would indulge in conjectures as to whether the wearer had ever been measured for it or not; fancy-portraits of the party to whom he had been indebted, for the design, would cross the disc of imagination, finally sleep would surprise the brain, divided in its opinion as to whether the garment was simply a coat, shorn of its skirts, or a legitimate jacket, which had been measured, fashioned, and made by some native Buckmaster, whose ideas of anatomy were about as limited as those of art. Since the coat discussion arose, we have been again dreaming of this incomprehensible jacket, and an idea has arisen, that if it is still in existence, it ought to find a place in the Victoria Museum, as a relic of the past. Unless dhobies and yellow soap have utterly annihilated the precious piece of raiment, Dr. Birdwood would do well to procure even a fragment of it. In illustrating scenes of history, some native Doyle might be materially assisted by a glance at even one of its sleeves, while sketching "Ye British Grand Jurymen of ye nineteenth century." We are inclined to believe that tailoring ideas are not popular in the Presidency of Bombay; that, generally speaking, the inhabitants possess sufficient taste to appear in a becoming manner upon any occasion—always, of course, excepting the grand juryman with the jacket. Sir Bartle Frere, we should hope, is not to be propitiated by any obsequiousnous of the kind, and we would, therefore, advise those whose ideas seem to be concentrated upon buttons, to furbish up their ideas instead. Sir Bartle Frere never affected the diplomatic coat, which Dickens immortalized in his capital picture of Mr. Commissioner Pordage, and we fancy he will stick to plain paramatta or alpacca, while he is in these parts. It seems to us that the dress discussion has given rise to much unseemly squabbling, and glad we shall be when the point at issue has for ever been determined. It is, however, we feel convinced, the very smallest-minded of both sections of the community, who are stirring up these contemptible and vexatious questions, relative to dress, and we shall be much relieved when the Government, in conjunction with the Press, puts a period to the discussion. Let men who are imbued with tailoring ideas, turn their attention to the naked state of the coolies, the indecent appearance of mendicants, and the half-nude state of the Brinjaree beggars that infest the streets of Bombay, and they will form a higher opinion of the morning frock-coat as an article of dress. Mr. Gibbs, the predecessor of Major Curtis, had he not been compelled to leave India on account of his health, fully intended to have got all the most meritorious coolies measured for a new suit of clothes, at the expense of the State; but owing to his departure, they have not as yet been able to appear in evening-costume. It would be rather a good thing for the dirzies and mootchees of the Presidency, were the governing authorities to insist upon the adoption of broad-cloth, and the use of patent-leather. But, fortunately, the men at the head of affairs are imbued with loftier intellects, and more liberal ideas than those who seem to delight in venting the insolence of office upon all who may come within the little circle of their power. It has also frequently struck us that persons who insist so much upon respect being observed towards them, on the part of those with whom they may chance to have dealings, are, after all but half-bred people. Who could be so respectful as Dickens' Mr. Latimer, in his manner, or who so insolent in his every movement? Yet, we dare say, his apparent humility would have pleased, some minds, a great deal more than did the humble contrition of himself and Uriah Heep the jail committee, when the *Nemesis* had overtaken them. After all, we think, that a rightly constituted mind seldom repines at the respect which he receives from general society. At an entertainment in Canada, when an exiled Highland Chief was asked, how it was that he did not sit at the head of the banqueting-board, he quietly replied that wherever he—the Macnab—sat, was the head of the table. The toady who thought to humble him was thrown into a state of temporary collapse, and the Chief of the Macnabs was the hero of the evening.

COLONEL BALFOUR.

(From the Englishman, April 23.)

WHATEVER may be the opinion of the *fortiter in re* system attributed to Colonel Balfour, none will deny that this morning a strong man, a real worker, in Carlyle's acceptation of the term, leaves our shores. There are figures which convey to the mind a stronger conviction of services performed, of reforms accomplished, than all the assertions of admiring friends, and it is impossible to glance at Mr. Laing's comparative statement of the expenditure of 1860-61, and the expenditure of 1861-62, and not be struck at the very marked decrease in that particular branch which has been under the direction and guidance of Colonel Balfour. That the reduction in the military expenditure for 1860-61 £15,800,000 to £12,800,000 in 1861-62 is due to Colonel Balfour, we have the authority of the officer of State, who is specially charged with the financial arrangements of the country, to believe. Whatever, therefore, may have been the means to which he has had resort to accomplish it, though he may have offended many susceptibilities, and wounded the vanity of those who thought themselves not amenable to his criticisms, the fact stands out that Colonel Balfour has saved three millions to the State; and it is Colonel Balfour whom we have to thank, not only for the reductions announced by Mr. Laing, but for the fact that our expenditure will not for the ensuing year exceed our income by more than a million and a half as it otherwise would have done.

Colonel Balfour came round to Calcutta shortly after the advent of the two statesmen whom we have most to thank for the marked change in Lord Canning's policy—Mr. Wilson and Sir Bartle Frere. He was accompanied by two colleagues, Colonel Jamieson and Colonel Burn, representing respectively the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, and forming a Commission for the reform of Military Finance. Before the Commission had been more than two months in Calcutta, Colonel Jamieson and Burn were compelled to proceed to England; and thereafter fell upon Colonel Balfour's shoulders the main brunt of the invidious task. We say the main brunt, for though he still had colleagues for a short time, and though he has always had the art to use for his own purposes other men's brains, his was the work of moulding all to these purposes, and his the hand that executed every great measure of reform. We have called it an invidious task, and surely if there be any task deserving of that epithet, it is that which compels the officer to whom it is entrusted, to enquire into the conditions of the labours and emoluments of his brother officers; to see that the State pays for a fair proportion of work, and no more; that that work is performed efficiently and with economy, and that the great supply departments of the State are likewise economically administered. Surely this is a task, not only invidious, but one which necessarily brings into lively action numberless enemies against the conscientious reformer. Not only every officer whose department is enquired into, but every one of the small fry who hang about all departments, and whose voices, singly feeble, can united swell into loud chorus, feel their interests threatened by enquiry. The reform of departments has always been a difficult, an all but impossible task, and perhaps no where in the world has the principle of *quieta non movere* been more deeply rooted than in India. In addition too, to the active efforts of the parties to whom we have adverted, the reformer has to encounter the even more difficult task of overcoming the stubbornness of those who will not move with the times. No doubt, the measures to which Colonel Balfour had recourse were considered harsh by the friends of the obstructive parties, and by their very numerous sympathisers in the same position. We have ourselves commented upon acts which we considered at the time to savour of needless severity. But we are bound to add, that it is unfair to judge of the general scope of his measures, or even to comment adversely on individual instances, until we place ourselves in the position of Colonel Balfour and see what he had before him. There was Colonel Balfour on one side and the abuses of a worn out system costing £3,000,000 per annum on the other. Was he to conquer, or were they? That was the question. If Colonel Balfour had conquered without giving offence to those whom he had been unable to convert to the cause of administrative reform, and who continued fixed in their belief in the excellencies of an antiquated system, both he and they would have been more than mortal. His means were rough, but it may be charitably imagined that he did not use them until gentler efforts had failed. The three millions credited to the revenue for 1861-62 show the measure of their success, and justify him in having used them. A close-fisted, hard-headed, stony-hearted, and immovably obstinate Hercules was wanted for the work;—and such an one Colonel Balfour in his official capacity has proved himself to be. That he should leave his office generally beloved is not to be expected. That he will leave it with the very sincere respect of those who know his best is certain. And equally certain that to his vigour and determination the community at large owe more than is represented by the mere money he has saved for them. We have felt it our duty in the course of the past year to allude prominently to the hardships which we thought had been inflicted on officers by the measures directed or sanctioned by Colonel Balfour, but we would not on that account pronounce them to have been unnecessary, or detract in any way from the full measure of approval, which is due by the public to the man who, at the most critical period of her finances, has at the cost of great obloquy to himself, saved India an expenditure of three millions sterling.

A PRIME MINISTER'S DREAD OF THE KING OF KINGS.—Kaunitz only feared one thing, and that was Death; and this fear necessarily increased with years. The word "small-pox" caused him a shudder, for he had been attacked by it himself in youth, and had seen Maria Theresa on the point of death from the disease. When his reader came to that word, or to "inoculation," or "vaccine," but, before all, "death," he had special orders to pass it over. So far was this carried, that strangers of distinction who arrived in Vienna were warned to yield to the Chancellor's wishes on this point and no allusion must even be made to his birth-day. No one had the courage to tell him of the death of Frederick the Great, until one of his readers said, as if inadvertently, that the courier had arrived from Berlin with letters from King Frederick William. When Joseph II. expired, the Prince's chamberlain laid before him a document which should have had the Imperial sign-manual, saying in explanation, "His Majesty no longer signs." The Prince was in the habit of sending dishes from his table to a favourite aunt, and this went on long after her decease, as no one cared to tell him she had been dead for four years. When his eldest and best beloved son died, the Prince only heard the fact by the deep mourning laid out for himself to wear.—*Once a Week.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

MR. PEABODY.

(*From the Examiner, March* 29.)

We publish elsewhere a correspondence so extraordinary, that it appears superfluous to comment on, or even direct attention to it. London for the last few days, has been in amaze at the announcement that one of her opulent bankers, in the high flow and enjoyment of prosperity and health, has deliberately conveyed to Trustees the unprecedented sum of 150,000*l.*, with the simple injunction that it shall be so applied as "to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor, who, either by birth or residence, form a recognised portion of the population of London." Not only, therefore, may a native of any part of the United Kingdom be a participator in this magnificent bounty, but even a foreigner, if resident in London, may be benefited by it—nor is this all; the barriers with which we are so painfully familiar, of religion and politics, are both to be broken down, and the grand-hearted donor has enjoined as a condition of his bounty that "the sole qualifications for a participation in its benefits shall be an accustomed condition of life such as brings the individual within the description of 'the poor,' combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society;" and he adds, "that it must be held to be a violation of his intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias."

With these injunctions as to the appropriation of this prodigious sum of money, the giver of it commits it to the care of those whom he has selected as its administrators, with no limit on the exercise of their judgment as to its appropriation beyond a recommendation that amongst the many modes which may pass under review for expending it judiciously, they will not overlook the application of a portion of it at least to the "construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy."

In our experience, and far beyond its range, in our memory of all we have read of the noble deeds that have been done for the struggling classes of England, we can recal nothing to equal this magnificent donation. The only instance that approaches it, in modern times, is the munificence of Mr. Brown, displayed in the foundation of the intellectual institutions which he has erected and endowed for the inhabitants of Liverpool; but even this, exalted as was the conception, is surpassed by the bounteousness of Mr. Peabody.

To satisfy the curiosity of the multitudes of every rank who have recently been reiterating the inquiry, *Who is Mr. Peabody?* we are enabled from a very imperfect Memoir of this now renowned gentleman, which we have seen in a New York publication, entitled *The Merchant's Magazine*, for 1857, to state that Mr. George Peabody is a native of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, directly descended from the stock of the "Pilgrim fathers," his ancestor having emigrated from St. Albans to New England in 1635. Like his hardly progenitors, he began the battle of life with no other equipment than his strong right arm; and when so young as eleven years of age he was already in the midst of the conflict. At fifteen he was a merchant; and at twenty-seven he was a partner in a house at Baltimore, with branches both in Philadelphia and New York. In 1837 he became resident in England, and eventually settled as a banker in London: and in the simple and expressive letter, in our columns, in which he adverts to his present munificence, he thus couples it with these stages of his past career: "From a comparatively early period," he says, "of my commercial life I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired, to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men; wherever from circumstances or location their claims upon me would be the strongest." In conformity with this steadily cherished resolution, Mr. Peabody, on the occasion of a recent visit to America, applied the sum of 100,000 dollars to found an Educational Institute and Library in the place of his birth: in Baltimore, where his commercial career may be said to have commenced, he expended 500,000 dollars on a congenial purpose, by building and endowing an Institution devoted to science and the arts; and now, looking back on the prosperity which has flowed upon him in London, the place where his career may be said to close, he has devoted the vast sum of 150,000*l.* to improve the condition and administer to the comforts of the poor.

Nothing in this brief narrative is more striking than the simple purity of the motive in which Mr. Peabody's gift has originated, coupled with the uniform consistence with which it seems to have occupied his thoughts, till he has brought it to a noble consummation. And so entirely disinterested is the act, that he bestows this donation on the people of this country at a moment when he is meditating a return to his own, thus debarring himself even of the gratification of witnessing the application of his bounty, and of receiving the grateful acknowledgments of those who are individually to benefit by it.

Nor is this event of the week dissociated from another reflection. Gifts equal in amount, and in some rare instances even in excess of it, have in former times been offered by persons on their deathbeds, or bequeathed by will for especial objects. Far from undervaluing these, or ascribing as the motive in the one case that "repose of the soul" which was assumed to be the reward of moribund munificence; or adverting to the fact that in the other the donor purchases posthumous renown, at the expense of his heirs and successors; we cannot but point to the fact that the instance now before us is, so far as we know, without a parallel. A gentleman in the plenitude of life and its active pursuits and enjoyments has divested himself of a sum which is in itself an ample fortune, with no other object than the immediate advantage of those to whom this world has brought no greater blessing than the knowledge of such a benefactor.

MR. PEABODY'S GIFT.

London, *March* 12, 1862.

"Gentlemen,—In reference to the intention which it is the object of this letter to communicate, I am desirous to explain that from a comparatively early period of my commercial life I had resolved in my own mind that, should my labours be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare and comfort of my fellowmen, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

"A kind Providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I, in the year 1852, founded an institute and library, for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth, in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect most beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

"After an absence of twenty years I visited my native land in 1857, and founded, in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland (where more than twenty years of my business-life had been passed), an institute upon a much more extended scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed, but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences at present prevailing in the United States.

"It is now twenty-five years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger; but I did not long feel myself a 'stranger,' or in a 'strange land,' for in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period I have constantly received courtesy, kindness, and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views as well of duty as of inclination to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past repeatedly to state to some of my confidential friends my intention at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the benefit of the poor of London. Among those friends are three of the number to whom I have now the honour to address this letter. To my particular friend, C. M. Lampson, Esq., I first mentioned the subject five years ago. My next conversations in relation to it were held about three years since with my esteemed friend Sir James Emerson Tennent, and with my partner, J. S. Morgan, Esq. I also availed myself of opportunities to consult the Right Rev. Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, and with all these gentlemen I have since freely conversed upon the subject in a way to confirm that original intention.

"My object being to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness, I take pleasure in apprising you that I have determined to transfer to you the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which now stands available for this purpose on the books of Messrs. George Peabody and Co., as you will see by the accompanying correspondence.

"In committing to you, in full confidence in your judgment, the administration of this fund, I cannot but feel grateful to you for the onerous duties you have so cheerfully undertaken to perform; and I sincerely hope and trust that the benevolent feelings that have prompted a devotion of so much of your valuable time will be appreciated not only by the present but future generations of the people of London.

"I have few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those intrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart.

"First and foremost among them is the limitation of its uses absolutely and exclusively to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor, who, either by birth or established residence form a recognised portion of the population of London.

"Secondly, it is my intention that now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.

"Thirdly, in conformity with the foregoing conditions, it is my wish and intention that the sole qualifications for a participation in the benefits of this fund shall be an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of 'the poor' of London, combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society. It must therefore, be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias.

"Without the remotest degree desiring to limit your discretion in the selection of the most suitable means of giving effect to these objects, I may be permitted to throw out for your consideration, among the other projects which will necessarily occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realization, and least likely to present difficulties on the grounds I have pointed out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy.

"Preparatory to due provisions being made for the formal declaration of the trust and for its future management and appropriation, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds will be at once transferred into your names and placed at your disposal, for which purpose I reserve to myself full power and authority; but, as a portion of the money may probably not be required for some time to come to meet the legitimate purposes contemplated, I would suggest that as early as possible after the organization of the trust one hundred thousand pounds (100,000*l.*) should be invested for the time being, in your names, in Consols or East India Stock, thus adding to the capital by means of the accruing interest; and the stock so purchased can be gradually sold out as the money is wanted for the object designated. Meantime, pending the preparation of a formal trust deed, you shall be under no responsibility whatever in respect of the fund, or its investment or disposition.

"With these preliminary stipulations, I commit the fund to your management and to that of such other persons as by a majority of your voices you may elect, giving you the power either to add to your number (which I think should not at any time exceed nine) or to supply casual vacancies occurring in your body. It is my further desire that the United States' Minister in London for the time being should always in virtue of his office be a member of the trust, unless in the event of his signifying his inability to act in discharge of the duties.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

"George Peabody.

"To his Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States' Minister in London.
"To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P.
"To Sir James Emerson Tennent, K.C.S., LL.D., &c., London.
"To Curtis M. Lampson, Esq., London.
"To Junius S. Morgan, Esq., London.

"London, *March* 15, 1862.

"Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., apprising us of your munificent appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds towards ameliorating the condition of the poor of London, and intimating your wish that we should act in the capacity of trustees for the application of this fund, on principles which you have indicated for our guidance.

"Whether we consider the purity of the motive, the magnitude of the gift, or the discrimination displayed in selecting the purposes to which it is to be applied, we cannot but feel that it is for the nation to appreciate rather than for a few individuals to express their gratitude for an act of beneficence which has few parallels (if any) in modern times.

"For ourselves, we are deeply conscious of the honour implied by the confidence you have reposed in us as the administrators and guardians of your bounty; and it only remains for us to assure you of the satisfaction with which we shall accept this trust, and the zeal with which we shall address ourselves to the discharge of its duties so soon as its precise nature is sufficiently defined, and the arrangements for its administration sufficiently organized. "Ever faithfully yours,

"Charles Francis Adams.
"Stanley.
"J. Emerson Tennent.
"C. M. Lampson.
"J. S. Morgan.

"To George Peabody, Esq., London."

LITERATURE.

MEN OF MARK.—No. XXXIII.

(*From the London Review.*)

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P.

"Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius"—Latin Proverb.

Parliamentary eloquence is not the only avenue to Ministerial promotion. The ruling families look with great suspicion on men of brains who claim a share in the Government. The successful speech-maker or clever pamphleteer is expected to put up with under-secretaryships and other subordinate offices. He may get near enough the Cabinet to peep through the open door, while men, who are his inferiors in everything but family connection, walk boldly in and take their seats in the conclave. Sometimes politicians are driven to desperation by this slow promotion, and break out into virulent opposition, like Mr. Horsman; sometimes they are pacified by promises that their claims shall be considered on an early vacancy, like one or two members of the present Government not in great favour with the House. All this time the clever and discontented partizan sees the best places in the gift of a Prime Minister go to men without whom no Cabinet is thought complete. Perhaps they are men who have never been able to give an intelligible answer, in the whole course of their lives, to any question that may have been put to them in Parliament. But they are the Barnacles of a Ministry. By judicious family alliances they have become incorporated into the ruling power of the State. All their failures are passed over. They have a duck-like faculty for diving and turning up in unexpected places when the chase is hot. When they fail as Chancellors of the Exchequer you may expect to see them emerge as first Lords of the Admiralty, or at the India Board. Anything may be predicted of them, except that they will retire to make way for younger blood and better men. Thus they go on to the end of the chapter, quartering themselves upon their party, continually putting it in peril, and making it pay dearly from first to last for its nepotism and its family compacts.

Sir Charles Wood, third baronet, the subject of this sketch, is a branch of the ancient Yorkshire family of Wood, founded by George Wood, Esq., of Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, in the West Riding, which manor he acquired in the seventh year of James I. Sir George Wood, Knt., a Baron of the Exchequer, was also of this family. Francis Wood, of Barnsley, was created a baronet in 1784, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Francis Lindley, who married Mary Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Buck, Esq., of New Granges, Recorder of Leeds. The present baronet is the issue of this marriage.

Charles Wood was born at Pontefract in 1800. He was not sent to any of the great public schools, but received his education under the eye of his father. In due time he went to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a double first-class degree in 1821. In 1826 he made his *début* in public life as M P. for Great Grimsby, a snug borough in the gift of the Earl of Yarborough. He was fortunate enough to obtain the post of private secretary to Earl Grey, and in 1829 married the fourth daughter of that nobleman. The great reform agitation of 1830-1 brought an immense amount of correspondence to the great chief of the Whigs, and the office of his private secretary was by no means a sinecure. When Earl Grey was entrusted by William IV, with the duty of forming a cabinet, his son-in-law was naturally not forgotten. Mr. Wood's long official career commenced with the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, which he held from 1832 (when he was returned for the new parliamentary borough of Halifax) untill 1834. He went out at the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, but returned to office with his friends, only exchanging the Secretaryship of the Treasury for that of the Admiralty, a post which he held for five years. These five years of official plenty were followed by five years of official famine, during which the Whigs were girding at Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures, with Lord John Russell at their head, and violently opposing his Income-tax.

When the Corn Laws were abolished, and Lord J. Russell succeeded Sir R. Peel as First Lord of the Treasury in 1846, he invited Mr. Wood (who succeeded his father as third baronet in December of this year) to undertake the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Whigs, from some cause or other, have never shone as financiers. Their incapacity in matters of finance between the years 1832 and 1841, was painfully evident. They seemed to have no broad or clear principle of financial reform. A mere transposition of taxes—taking off a little here, and putting on a little there—was the characteristic of their financial policy. The result was annually deepening debt, discredit, and financial embarrassment; so that, when Sir R. Peel took office in 1841 he had to begin his government under a certain deficiency of £2,500,000 for the year, and upwards of £10,000,000 for the previous six years. Nor, when Lord John Russell returned to office in 1846, were there any new men among the Whigs who had gained a reputation for finance. Lord John's *forte* was the moral and constitutional. He never liked figures, or understood finance. Mr. Wood had gained some credit as chairman of a Select Committee on Banking; but his chief recommendation, it was believed, was the happy accident of being brother-in-law to the present Earl Grey, who, having upset Lord J. Russell's embryo administration in 1845, by refusing to join it, was able to make his own terms with the Premier in 1846, and to bring in all the Greys with him.

Sir C. Wood's first Budgets were oratorical exhibitions which no one who assisted at them will ever forget. His indistinctness of utterance made a portion of every sentence inaudible to the House, and sometimes three or four consecutive passages were lost in this way, and floated into the limbo of lost eloquence. Not unfrequently his ideas were so essentially cloudy that the more he explained the more he mystified. Opponents cheered in derision, friends were humiliated and ashamed, and strangers wondered why Lord J. Russell did not walk up to Charing Cross, or into the Stock Exchange, and seize upon the first presentable-looking man to be his Minister of Finance. His blunders were only equalled by his *insouciance* which nothing could, in turn, exceed, except the intensity of his conviction that he was a sort of model Chancellor of the Exchequer. When it was necessary to quote figures, this wonderful Finance Minister would read them out as thousands, immediately correct this reading by substituting hundreds of thousands, and thankfully accept the correction of friends behind who told him they were millions. It was impossible to stand this, so members who were trying to jot down his figures quietly put their gold pencil-cases back again into their pockets, while the gentlemen in the reporters' gallery, less fortunate in their option, were observed to labour on with a despair and disgust that had something of the tragic in them.

Sir Charles, after three or four sessions, certainly showed signs of improvement, but this was not to be wondered at, after the infinite series of buffetings and boxes upon both ears, to speak metaphorically, which were incessantly administered to him in the House. Some dull boys are only rendered more inert by the rod, and there is an old proverb that "your dull ass will not mend his pace by beating." But our Whig Chancellor was a boy naturally dull at finance, yet who was really desirous to do his duty and acquit himself with credit. Lord G. Bentinck first took him in hand, and being himself exceedingly expert and quick at figures, he administered some amazing thwacks to the new Finance Minister, who was not insensible to shame, and who accordingly worked hard during the recess. Thus our Chancellor was licked into official shape and comeliness, until, with infinite pains, he became a tolerable man of business and a third-rate speaker, with the one or two not insignificant drawbacks of not knowing how to make a short speech, of saying everything three times over, and in whose closing sentences the audience could trace an approximating process to that habit said to be common to the canine species, of running roung three times after their caudal extremity before they will lie down to repose.

The Budget of 1847 was by no means bold or ambitious. The imposition or remission of taxation was postponed. The Irish famine demanded large aids from the English Exchequer—Ireland's necessity was England's opportunity—and the cheerful sacrifice of eight millions was the generous response. In 1848 the Prime Minister of the day Lord John Russell, following the example of Sir Robert Peel on great occasions, himself made the financial statement of the year. There was a serious deficiency, and it had to be honestly met. The Whigs had opposed the Income-tax when it was proposed by Sir Robert Peel, but the Whig chief, who had even asked what France would say, now proposed an addition of two per cent. to that obnoxious impost. An outcry was raised, the aggravated injustice of the measure was clearly perceived, and the existence of the Ministry was imperilled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of course took a leading part in the defence of a measure which he was supposed to have suggested; as a sop to Cerberus, he proposed a select committee on the expenditure. A supposed war speech and war estimates put Mr. Hume and the Conservative Opposition upon the true scent of economy. Greater economy in the expenditure was demanded from all sides of the House, and at the end of February the Government gave way. The addition of two per cent. to the Income tax was abandoned, in deference to public opinion, and the Government of Lord John Russell, which had created a host of enemies by the Income-tax measure, was saved from defeat.

The Session of 1849 was a busy one for our Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had to defend the domain of finance against Mr. Cobden's scheme for saving ten millions on the one hand, and Mr. Disraeli's resolutions relative to the burdens on land on the other. The economy enforced on the Government had been carried out in the estimates, reductions had been called for from all the chiefs of departments, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, unusually late in the year (the third week in June), presented the House with the fruits of retrenchment in the estimates, in the shape of a slender surplus of £100,000. Sir C. Wood begged to be allowed to do nothing with this small sum. Instead of exhausting a moderate surplus in removing insignificant taxes, he obtained permission of the House to keep it as the nucleus of a larger surplus, so as to afford the means of reducing, without risk, an amount of taxation for which the country could derive an appreciable benefit.

The session of 1850 found the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a surplus of about a million and a half, the half of which, or £750,000, he proposed to devote to the reduction of the National Debt. With the remainder he took off the duty upon bricks and reduced the Stamp Duties. Financial grievances and financial reforms were still hotly discussed. Mr. Cobden demanded a return to the financial expenditure of 1835, while Mr. Henley, and the Protectionists also appeared as financial reformers in a motion for a revision of Government salaries. The Government consented to the appointment of the Official Salaries' Committee, which recommended considerable reductions in several departments. The House of Commons, it was clear, entertained scant reverence for the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Stamp Duties underwent so many transmissions that lawyers and stock-brokers despaired of understanding the new and revised scale until the Act of Parliament was actually in their hands.

The session of 1851 brought matters to a head. The Income-tax gave Sir C. Wood an estimated surplus of £2,500,000. This was a great opportunity, which few men would have had the perversity and wrong-headedness to fling away. But our Chancellor was equal to the occasion. He proposed that £1,000,000 should be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. He proposed to renew the Income-tax for three years without the least alteration. The total repeal of the Window-tax would have cost £1,850,000. He proposed a sort of half measure, changing the mode of its assessment so as to levy on the majority of houses about half the existing duty, with a loss to the revenue of about £700,000 He also proposed to reduce, by one half the duty upon foreign timber, to reduce and equalize the duty upon foreign and colonial coffee, to reduce the duty upon Dutch clover and grass seeds to a nominal amount and to transfer a portion of the cost of pauper lunatics from local rates to the Consolidated Funds.

The new Budget elicited a chorus of dissatisfaction. Mr. Herries, backed by members on the Ministerial and Opposition benches, exclaimed against the renewal of the Income-tax, without any attempt being made to alleviate its gross injustice. Mr. Hume and other members complained that the Window-tax was not to be unconditionally repealed. The representatives of counties protested against the mockery of relief offered to the suffering agricultural interests. Three days after the discussion on this ill-fated Budget, the Russell Administration collapsed. The defeat of the Government on the motion of Mr. Locke King had something to do with the resignation of the Cabinet, but the unfavourable reception of the Budget precipitated the crisis. A Finance Minister, with bold, sound, and intelligible views, might have carried them through the session; but what was to be done with a House of Commons, every member of which believed he would make as good a Chancellor of the Exchequer as Sir C. Wood? Lord J. Russell felt that he had lost the confidence of the House of Commons, but it was in a good cause. His usual supporters were doubtful, criticising, and irresolute. But the family compact was unbroken, and he thought of everything but dismissing his Minister of Finance

The Queen sent for Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, who felt his way to a coalition between the protectionists and the Peelites. When Lord Derby declined the task, her Majesty sent for the Duke of Wellington, and afterwards for the Earl of Aberdeen. The imbroglio ended by Lord J. Russell being requested by her Majesty to remain in office, and endeavour to carry on the Queen's Government.

When the Cabinet again assembled, there was nothing for it but to reconsider the financial schemes of Sir C. Wood, and to remodel his budget. The Ministry now determined on proposing a total repeal of the Window-tax, and to substitute in its place a house-tax, bringing in about three quarters of a million. The boons for the agricultural interest were abandoned. They had excited very little gratitude among that class, and at almost every agricultural meeting any allusion to them was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Disraeli was sarcastic upon the omission of these proposals; and it was alleged, with some show of justice, that the only class of the community suffering depression and distress were purposely excluded from any share in the measures of fiscal relief which the Chancellor's surplus of £2,000,000 enabled him to afford. The amended Budget was received with more favour than the former one; yet Mr. Hume carried an amendment limiting the Income-tax to one year. A select committee was also appointed to consider the inequalities of the tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted upon paying off £1,000,000 of the National Debt with the surplus thus raised by the Income-tax. This was the weak point of the old as it was of the new Budget. The middle classes, not without justice, complained that they had not only been called upon to bear the fiscal losses and deficiencies consequent upon free trade; but that they were expected to raise, by means of the inquisitorial and atrocious schedule D, an annual surplus to be devoted to the payment of the National Debt. To tax income which is not worth a year's purchase, at the same rate as land or money in the Funds worth twenty or twenty-five years' purchase, must always seem unjust to the commercial classes; but to allot the sum thus raised to pay off the debt contracted by the landed interest appeared to be the height of injustice. The object of imposing the Income-tax in 1842 and of reimposing it in 1845, was to enable the Government to carry out a great reduction in the taxes on the necessaries of life and on industry. The reductions of this kind contemplated by the new Budget did not, however, amount to more than £460,000. Mr. Gladstone, who has since carried out his theory in office, said, in 1851, that the feeling of satisfaction with which the House ought to assent to a renewal of the Income-tax ought to be precisely in proportion to the application of the principle of the reduction of duties upon articles of consumption, and upon the raw materials of human industry. Mr. Gladstone's complaint was rendered into more intelligible language by Mr. Hume, who urged that a portion of the surplus revenue might be applied with much more benefit to the country in the reduction of the duties on newspaper stamps, advertisements, paper, and soap, than in the foolish attempt to reduce the National Debt. Mr. Cobden also declared that Sir C. Wood would act much more wisely in relieving the springs of industry than in adopting Mr. Gurney's recommendation to pay off the National Debt. Our financier having already precipitated one ministerial crisis, would have brought on another had not the Prime Minister thrown him overboard, and agreed to an inquiry before a select committee to attempt to render the Income-tax less oppressive and more equitable.

This was the last of Sir C. Wood's notable Budgets for Lord Palmerston having been, during the recess dismissed from the post of Foreign Secretary, Lord J Russell's weak family administration fell like a pack of cards as soon as Parliament met in 1852. Lord Aberdeen was commissioned to form a Ministry, and Sir C. Wood, to the infinite relief of the House of Commons, ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. He found a place in the new administration, however, as President of the Board of Control, and held this responsible post from 1852 to 1855. When Lord Palmerston formed his first administration in the latter year Sir C. Wood was transferred to the Admiralty. The great naval review at Spithead soon afterwards, and the storm of invective that burst upon the Government in both Houses of Parliament for the mischances and mismanagement of that great event, again brought the name of the right hon. gentleman before the public. He remained at the Admiralty until 1858. His administration was not without credit, yet the rotting of the gun-boats laid up in ordinary was severely criticised by seamen; and he allowed the Surveyor of the Navy to saw asunder, lengthen, pull to pieces, and "improve off the face of the earth" her Majesty's ships of war, until the matter was taken up by Lord C. Paget, and the waste of public money attracted the attention of the House of Commons.

Whenever a Whig Ministry returns to power the subject of our memoir is fortunate enough in having another trial, and finds himself in a new office. When Lord Derby went out in June, 1859, Sir C. Wood succeeded Lord Stanley as Secretary of State and President of the Council for India. He carried a bill for amalgamating the army of India with the royal army, and last session passed one or two useful measures admitting the natives of India to a share in the Government. It is, however, believed that the Governor General of India, taking an accurate measure of his nominal chief, does pretty much as he likes. Only last week the Secretary of State for India told the House that he had sent out intructions to the Indian Government which had been entirely disregarded. The presumption raised by an attentive observation of Sir C. Wood's Ministerial career is *à priori* that the Indian Government, in any case of dispute, are in the right, and that Lord Canning, on the spot, cannot be directed to any useful purpose by Sir C. Wood in Cannon-street. So long as we have a good Governor-General in India who has a will of his own, and who indulges in no superfluous and misplaced veneration for the Indian Minister at home, perhaps the subject of our sketch is doing as little mischief in his present office as can reasonably be expected from a statesman so highly connected, and who has a sort of vested interest in five thousand a year of the public money.

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J. Hamilton Beattie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
Robert Broad, Esq., Horsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.
(With power to add to their numbers.)
Three Gentlemen will be selected from the Shareholders in Calcutta to form a Local Committee.
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Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. Hillier, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.
Bankers.
In India:—The Central Bank of Western India.
In London:—The Bank of London, Threadneedle Street.
Solicitors.
In India:—Messrs. Lyons & Dodd, Calcutta.
In London:—Messrs. Howard & Dollman, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Secretary.
Herbert Heath, Esq.,
Offices:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.
Agents in Bombay.
MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 50 miles long by 10 broad and embrace all the old Copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £4 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid-up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company; the Directors having six months to declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a gentleman on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c. for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist at the outcrops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Garuru forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Garuru river contains water the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying either to Messrs. Cutler & Co., Calcutta, or to Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. Coupland, Esq., proceeding to England.
A very fine Grey Arab Horse ... 14 2.
A very blood Bay Arab ... 14 3.
A Chesnut Galloway ... 14 1.
A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).
A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,
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12 reels ½ inch.
12 " ¾ "
12 " 1 "
12 " 1¼ " Apply to
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For lengths of 50 to 100—
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¾ " " ... Rs. 1 0 as.
1 " " ... " 1 4 "

Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.
Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.
Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

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A NUGGER-BUILT SPRING BULLOCK CART, in excellent order, with a pair of first-rate Bullocks. Price Rs. 300. For particulars apply to the Godown-keeper of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., or to the Foujdar, Chalisgaum.
2nd May 1862.

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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidertreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

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The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

Citrate of Iron Syrup.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring
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From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OR PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY, LIMITED.

To promote the Export of Cotton from India in Increased Quantity and of Improved Quality, through means of European Agency, Capital and Appliances employed in the interior.

Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.

First issue 10,000 Shares, with preference on succeeding issues.—Deposit on first issue on application 10s. per share, and on allotment £1, making £1 10s. per share.

The whole of the first issue have been taken up in England, with the exception of 1,500 Shares reserved for BOMBAY.

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[illegible]
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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE capabilities of America to supply Cotton will be more or less diminished for years to come. India alone is adequate to supply the deficiency. Her growth of Cotton is considerably more than that of America, and her export has been steadily increasing at an average rate of 10 per cent per annum. The operations of this Company are all that is needed to enable her to compete successfully in the future, even with a return to low prices.

While subserving great national interests as regards both England and India, a wide field is opened to this Company for a safe and highly remunerative employment of capital.

The estimates of profits, showing a return of £81,000 on a capital of £250,000, have been examined and approved by Indian merchants of great experience.

The Shares of the Cotton Pressing Companies in Bombay stand at a large premium.

The promoters are confident of a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum.

Full Prospectuses, containing the plan of operations, estimates of profits, and opinions of authorities, may be had of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq., Rampart Row, Bombay, by whom applications for Shares will be received and registered.

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AGENTS:—London, Frederic Algar, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; [illegible] & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.—Madras, Messrs. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—May 9, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10th AND 18th APRIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Malta*, Captain Gribble, from Suez 27th April, and Aden 3rd May, arrived in our harbour this afternoon, with the following

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mr. L. H. Boult: Major General Scott; Mr. T. Hilson; Mr. G. C. Aitkin; Dr. Turner; Mr. Cahill; Captain Preston; Mrs. Hawkes and infant; Major Richards; Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope; Mrs. Gamble and children; Mr. Frankiss; and 14 second class.

From Gibraltar.—S. F. Le de Faria.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Park; Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Hope; Lieut. Hearne; Mr. J. T. Sigg; Mr. H. Dietjeer; Madame Blane and infant.

From Suez.—Rev. Hilaire de St. Therese.

The *Malta* has brought 1856 Packages Specie, value £454,134 and 834 packages General Cargo.

The *Malta* arrived at Aden on her upward passage on the 19th and at Suez on the 25th April at 7 P. M.

The corresponding steamers at Alexandria were the *Ellora* for Southampton and *Valletta* for Marseilles.

On the upward passage the *Malta* passed on the 22nd April at 8 a. m., a steamer steering south, supposed to be the *Candia*, and on the downward voyage exchanged signals on the 30th at 1-30 p. m. with the *Bengal*, and on the 1st instant at 2-15 a. m. passed the *Ottawa*, both steering north.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—The *Colombo*, *Union* and *Nepaul*.

AT ADEN.—H. M. S. *Dalhousie*, *Mahi*, *Constance*, and *Zenobia*, also H. I. M. S. *Rahim* and *Gironde*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The American Senate has passed a bill abolishing slavery in Columbia. It was opposed by all the Border State members. The President's emancipation proposal has been adopted in the Senate by 32 to 10. The House of Representatives has voted thirteen millions of dollars for iron-clad vessels. The War Department has stopped recruiting for the Federal army.

Nearly the whole of the Federal expedition down the Potomac has arrived at Fortress Monroe. Island No. 10 in the Mississippi still maintains a successful resistance. New Orleans has not yet been attacked.

An incidental discussion on Italian affairs in the House of Commons, has drawn from Ministers a strong opinion against the continued occupation of Rome by French troops.

An important discussion has been raised in the House of Peers on the erection of coast defences. The experiments with the new gun upon iron-plated vessels have again turned attention to the value of forts.

The Japanese Ambassadors have had a warm official reception in Paris.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain J. R. Soady, Bombay Engineers.

Miscellaneous: Admiral Sir E. Strode—Mr. Brandt.

The annual boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge has been determined this year in favour of Oxford, who won by six lengths.

The new smooth-bore Armstrong gun has been tried at close range against an iron-target four times the thickness of the Warrior's plates. The target was shattered.

A bill introduced by Government for the concentration of all the courts of law in one building was lost on the second reading in the Commons by 83 to 81.

Questions have been put in the Commons respecting the position of medical officers in India and the Indian Contracts Bill.

The Italian government have remonstrated with the Prussian minister, who is charged with Austrian interests, against the concentration of Bourbonian and reactionary adherents at Trieste.

The University of Berlin has returned an indignant protest against the attempt of ministers to influence its votes in the approaching elections. The University of Bonn is said to have followed the example.

The Belgian Chamber has agreed to the government proposal for the organization of an additional daily post between Ostend and Dover.

All the Great Powers except France are stated to have consented to the invasion of Montenegro by Turkish troops.

Great preparations are making at Naples for the reception of Victor Emmanuel.

Garibaldi continues his progress through Northern Italy. It is affirmed that he will go to Naples and Sicily.

The prohibition of the French government against the journey of the bishops to Rome is not to be enforced.

The Legislative Assembly of Corfu have again protested against the English protectorate, and desired to be united to Greece. The Lord High Commissioner in reply declared the protectorate inviolate.

The Parliamentary committee on the Grimsby election has decided in favour of Mr. Chapman's return.

Mr. Roupell has resigned the representation of Lambeth. Mr. Doulton is mentioned as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

Local sub-committees are being formed throughout the country to collect subscriptions for the Prince Consort Memorial Fund.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. J. J. Cotton of the Madras Civil Service, have been permitted to resign.

At the Epsom Spring Meeting, the City and Suburban Handicap was won by Sawcutter and the Great Metropolitan Stakes by Elcho.

The Yelverton case will come on shortly in the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

The Great Eastern has been thoroughly repaired. She leaves Milford for New York early in May.

The Sumter has been sold at Gibraltar.

The Emily St. Pierre, from Calcutta, is reported to have been captured while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston

At the annual meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank a dividend equal to a rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the annual meeting of the Oriental Bank a dividend equal to a rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; 30 days, 2s. Madras, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. Bombay, 2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 108¾

Indian Five per Cents., 108⅝.

Consols for Money, 94; Ditto, Account (May 8), 94.

Bank of England rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Money Market steady.

English Funds maintained.

Produce Markets quiet at previous rates. *Tea* steady, and fine in request. *Silk* rather quiet. *Indigo* firmer. *Sugar* still depressed. *Rice* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* very inactive. *Cutch* nominal at 27s to 27s. 6d. *Shellac* very quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon middling, 83s. to 87s.; good middling, 88s. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. to 94s. per cwt. Market firm at the advance.

Linseed dull at 59s. 6d. for Calcutta; *Rapeseed* held at 72s. for Guzerat and 66s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nut Oil sells at £48 10s. for Ceylon and £49 10s. for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling fair New Orleans, 13d.; fair Broach, 9½d.; fair Dhollera, 8⅜ per lb. Market firm at the advance.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings. 40 inch, 7lbs, 8s 9d. per piece 8¼lbs., 10s 9d. to 11s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 15d. per lb. Market very firm.

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on 18 June, 2017